THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,698—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
20th July.	INDIA	8000	MARMORA	10600
27th "	EGYPT	8000	...	...
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6060	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6060	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
31st "	SALSETTE	6060	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6060	MEDINA	12368
21st "	ARCADIA	7500	...	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6060	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6060	MOOLTAN	9621
19th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
26th "	*MALOJA	12431	MACEDONIA	10600
2nd Nov.	INDIA	8000	...	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6060	MOREA	10800
16th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6060	MARMORA	10600
30th "	MEDINA	12368	...	...

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Nov

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES, ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 903 „ 1088*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste ..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 653 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste ..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 832 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Austria	7590	D. Cosulich	6th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via
Lhasa ... 2184 Friday 19th July † 6 a. m. direct.
Kola ... 1205 Thurs. 25th July 9 a.m.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEB (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 25th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 24th instant, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 3rd August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
18th July, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Paris	9200	.....	...	20 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	.....	...	23 July	
City of York	7809	.....	...	31 July*	
Newby Hall	4388	.....	20 July	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	.....	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5391	20 July	13 „	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	5529	30 „	23 „	12 „	
City of Athens	5594	8 Aug.	31 „	20 „	
City of Lahore	6875	21 „	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall. The Newby Hall is "B" class.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles.25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 „	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8809	5 Oct.	.....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 „	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5391	23 „	Marseilles31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 „	Naples.....8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 „	.....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	378	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	802
Liverpool	605	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per „ *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Soerabaya	Yokohama
Pekat	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Horsby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

ENGLISH CLOCKS.

DECORATIVE

A general impression prevails that the manufacture of English Decorative and other house clocks has practically ceased because British workman do not choose to compete with the Continental and American machine made clocks most of which are turned out like buttons, made of wood and wire and are worse even than the old fashioned Dutch. This belief is wrong as there still exist in England many conservative clockmakers who have doggedly persevered through all viscisitudes brought about by the cheap machine made article, to hold their own in the High Class Hand-made English House and other clocks. From the excellent traditions of the past, there is no doubt that the English Clocks are the finest exponents of the "clockmaker's Art and Mystery." It is for this reason that the English article maintains its first position against all competition. Built on the most scientific lines and sound construction and holding the highest character in public opinion for what is generally known as "remarkable finish," the English clocks demonstrate their pre-eminence in accuracy in time-keeping and in their durability. A hundred years of satisfactory usefulness is not too much to expect from an English Clock of any description. This supremacy is now so well acknowledged that Continental manufacturers endeavour to imitate them and even catalogue them under English names.

CHIMING

The old fashion of adding chimes to clocks has greatly revived in the last few years and this revival is specially associated with the English House Clock in imitation of the Great Westminster Clock whose hour bell weighs 13½ tons and is 9 feet in diameter and the quarter bells measure from 3 feet 6 in. to 6 feet diameter the large and weigh from 78 cwt to 21 cwt. The bells cost £6,000 and the Clock Rs. 4,080 or a total of Rupees 1,51,200 in Indian money.

BRACKET

The chimes in English House Clocks are carefully and musically tuned to one another and they give forth not only a pleasing correspondence of sound but a flood of rich music in absolute harmonious accord.

GRANDFATHER

As a special attraction, Continental imitations of English House Clocks offer a 14 days wind or a 30 days wind. A little thought, however, will disclose to anybody that there is not much use in having clocks to go more than a little over 8 days (to allow the possible forgetting of a day), as a week is the easiest period to remember. English Clocks can also be made to go a month by adding another wheel; and even a year by adding two, but the practical English Clockmaker finds it better to adopt that principle of construction which reduces strain and friction.

WALL DIALS

There is only one house in Bombay where English Clocks may be obtained in any variety.

TOWER

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.
HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.
When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.
In General Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE.—A remedy far superior to all chlorodynes on the market. An invaluable and extremely palatable remedy in all cases of Dysentery, Diarrhœa and all Stomach derangements. Re. 1 per bottle only.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) An extraordinarily successful remedy in all female disorders. Highly recommended in all cases of suppressions and irregularities, etc. Guaranteed harmless. Rs. 3 only. Female Pills (mild) Re. 1 only.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An unrivalled and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing and removing all stains from the teeth, strengthening the gums, arresting and preventing decay, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath. Annas 4 per pot.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC has always proved successful in all skin diseases, even where all others have failed. Annas 8 per pot.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An extremely popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy cure of even the most obstinate urethal discharges. Rs. 3 only.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supplies all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and delivers same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road, (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS
IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	2,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yiotlo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe,
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P. M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES FLOWERED SILK.

High Court Suit No. 694 of 1912.

Bhagwandas Cursondas.....Plaintiff
Vs.
Mathuradas Cullianjee and Mangaldas Mathuradas.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mathuradas Cullianjee and Mangaldas Mathuradas, the Receivers appointed in the above suit, and on account and at the risk of Sha Dayabhoy Dhanjee, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., sell by public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort.

2 Cases each 20 pieces Flowered Silk double width.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1912.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLGDS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

THE REARING
OF
CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE", may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MADRAS COAL COMPANY, LTD.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE 20, MOORE STREET, MADRAS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

DIVIDED into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

BANKERS :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SHARES NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.
Only a portion is now available for public.

Apply for particulars at once to :—
THE MANAGING AGENTS.

WANTED :—AGENTS, CANVASSERS and BROKERS, on salary and commission with future prospects in the permanent staff.

AMUSEMENTS.

3 STAR ATTRACTIONS 3
AT
AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,
CHURNI ROAD.

1. THE REIGN OF TERROR.
This coloured film depicts a very touching event that took place during the days following the out-break of the French Revolution. The Marquis of Lucemay was a French nobleman, who, fifteen years before the Revolution, had shown mercy to a poacher named Jacques Morin. When the Revolution broke out, the poacher's son became a leader of the Republicans. The Marquis and his daughter were captured and thrown into prison. The poacher's son now repayed his debt of gratitude by saving both father and daughter from a horrible death.
2. JIM'S INDIAN BRIDE.
A stirring story of adventure in the wild west, full of excitement from start to finish.
3. PARADISE LOST.
A most amusing and instructive comedy.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FILMS FOR SALE. Tel. No. 1271.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE
whether he is satisfied with his
VULCAN MOTOR CAR
and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the
SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
1½ hour { TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY. } 1½ hour
7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.
CHIEF ATTRACTION
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1912.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days' racing, to be held, as follows, from August to October, 1912 :—

(A) 8 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 3rd August and it is proposed to hold 6 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 2 Extra Meetings after Poona Races, 2nd Meeting.)

(B) POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 3 days.
7th, 11th and 14th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
21st, 24th and 28th September.

(C) CLOSED MEETING, 1 day, (17th September.)

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each :—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A. B. & C.	
Each Gentleman.....	Rs. 60
Each Lady	„ 15
For the POONA RACES, FIRST and SECOND MEETINGS and CLOSED MEETING, comprising B. & C.	
Each Gentleman.....	Rs. 30
Each Lady	„ 7

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.	SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket .....Rs. 5	Single Ticket .....Rs. 1 8
Lady..... „ 2	Soldiers in Uniform ..... „ 1 0
	Lady ..... „ 0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

NO PERSON WHATEVER will be admitted to the Enclosures without a ticket or pass.

Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes by applying to the Secretary at the Race Office before Saturday July 27th 1912.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 20th July, 1912.

DR. CARL PERIN,
THE ROYAL PALMIST,
THE PSYCHIC OF CELEBRITIES
CURES EFFECTED BY
MENTAL SCIENCE
Hours Daily and Sunday,
11 to 1 and 3 to 6.
No Letters or Telephone Messages Answered.
Rooms 439, 440 and 441.
TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SALVAGE OF THE ROYAL THEATRE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Theatre, Grant Road, on account of the underwriters.

The Salvage of the Theatre consisting of a large quantity of corrugated iron sheets, large arc lamps, one 18 H. P. engine by Ruston Procter & Co. with iron tanks, and all other building materials, etc., except the goods belonging to the New Alfred Theatre Co.

By order of the New Alfred Theatre Co.

One 8 H. P. Oil Engine by Hornsby, one Dynamo, one lot iron chairs, one lot wood, one lot copper utensils and other sundry articles, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Dun Country-bred mare, 14-2, 9 years, very fast and handy and regularly hunted last year in Central India.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAM LAUNCH "JAFFNA" AND THE BOAT "DYSON."

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 31 day of July, 1912, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 22 Apollo Street.

The Steam Launch "Jaffna" with all her tackle furniture and a boat. The gross tonnage of the Launch is 66 tons, nett tonnage 44 tons, dead weight capacity 21 1-2 tons, bunker capacity 10 tons, and passenger carrying capacity about 100. The said Launch at present lies in the Stream and will be sold in her present state and condition.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Liquidator or the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th July, 1912.

CEMENT
HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED EXPERIENCED STOREKEEPER, with knowledge of Electrical Goods. Apply with copies of testimonials; stating salary expected to Box No. 61, care of "Bombay Gazette."

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s-3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal — Values —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 5, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

ASK FOR
SUTTON CARDEN'S
LONDON OLD TOM GIN,
"SOFT AS CREAM,"
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.
SOLE AGENTS :
CROFT MODY & CO.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

WANTED.

WANTED.—TEN TO FIFTEEN TOURING CARS, on hire for hill climbing (1 in 7). Apply to PUNJAB MOTOR and CYCLE AGENCY, Nedou's Old Hotel, Lahore.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—TWO NEWLY BUILT up-to-date fashioned GODOWNS in Dongri-street at Katha-Bazaar opposite Masjid. For particulars apply to
DWARKADAS J. SHROFF,
25 Esplanade Road, Old Agra Bank Building.

TO BE LET—At Maria Hill, 58, Gunpowder Road, Mazagon.
1st FLOOR, "Belle Vue," GROUND FLOOR Breach Chambers, open on all sides, sea-view, large garden and compound airy rooms, trams near. Rent Moderate. Apply A. M. DALAL on premises.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 2,002, care of "Bombay Gazette".

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.
Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.
WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light & Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 2,001, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET—AT ANDHERI, beautifully situated FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in nice Garden. Two bed and Bath Rooms. Dining and Drawing Room. Perfect water supply, nice Garden. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 75, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private bath, shower & W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,000, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars to MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

QUETTA FRUIT.

ENGLISH PEACHES, unsurpassed in flavour, well packed in box, per 7 lbs. Rs. 3-8 ; 14 lbs. Rs. 6-8 ; carriage free.
SHAM LAL & CO.,
Quetta (Baluchistan).

PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, 'Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cops.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

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Interesting Throughout.
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Absolutely sure medium.

For free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

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NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princes Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS
has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to
KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED energetic and influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID .....£	29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
H. F. LODGE,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,
RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551	for £ 2,249,059
New Premiums (1911)...		„ 104,847
Annual Income ...		„ 1,468,028
Assets		„10,505,564
Total Payments under Policies		„28,032,890
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910...		£ 442,000

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

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Quarterly	„ 7 0
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SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion... ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 16.] [BOMBAY, JULY 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	74 7-8		5-16
do. Rentes ...	92 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91		1-4
4 1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 1-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 7-8	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence...	28 5-16	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 1-2	1-4	
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·24	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·47 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-2	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	3	un	chgd
do, Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 11-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 5-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 25-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers satisfied.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £225,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot — Easier—Quiet.

Futures — Firm

Manchester — Firm with a good demand.

Total Sales ... 8000 bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export... ,,000 ,,

Imports ... 9.000 ,,

Mid-Americans ... 7·15—07

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 7-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·97	6·92	6·80
—03	—03	—01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·74	6·70	6·69
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·69	6·69	6 70
unchgd	—01	—01

New York Noon call Oct 12 16 Jan. 12·23.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 12·50 Jan. 12·56.

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 12·28 Jan. 12·37.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 2,000

,, Receipts at ,, last year ... 300

,, Exports to Great Britain ... 2,000

,, Exports to Continent ... 5,000

,, Spot Cotton ... 12·45+05

Futures—Month of Oct 12·22+09

Futures—Month of Dec. 12·29+08

Advanced on bull support and short covering and on unfavourable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 13 unchgd.

Futures month of Oct ... 12·45+14

Futures month of Dec ... 12·45+10

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

Liverpool, July 16.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ... Mutilated.

Tone Cloths ... Do.

Weft American "54" ... 12 1-8

Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17 3-8

Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.

Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 1-4

Twist "32" W T C... 10 3-8

Twist "32" B ... 10 3-4

Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 9

Twist "36" W T C... 10 5-8

Twist "36" B ... 11

Twist "42" ... 12 1-8

Twist American "60" ... 16

Twist Egyptian "60" ... 16 7-8

Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 3-8

Geo Mayall's Yarn 11 1-8

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...6 7-32

Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers.

Months ... ... July.-Aug.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal

Do. Months— ....

Do. Name of Ports— .....

Wheat White Karachi ... 35 7-8—3-8

Do. Months— ... July-Aug

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers

Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 35 5 8—3-8

Do Months—July-Aug—London—Nominal

Tone—Quiet

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Wheat unchgd.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 53 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months— ... July-Aug

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal

Do. Months— .....

Do. Name of Ports,— .....

Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1 4 unchgd

Do. Months—July-Aug.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

Tone—Steady

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 65 3-4+1-2

Do. Months—July-Aug.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done

Tone—Firm.

Linseed Calcutta... ... ... 61 6+3d

Do. Months—July-Aug.

Do Name of Port—London—Sellers—Steady.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 57+1-4

Do. Months—July-Aug

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest Value

COTTONSEED,—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7 1-16—unchgd

July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Quiete.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 2-8—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 10 1-2—1-4d July Aug.—Sellers Steady

METALS—

Copper Brasiers ... £ 87+1-4

Yellow Metal ... £ 7 3-8 unchgd

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 75 1-8 unchgd

English best selected copper... £ 80+1-2

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...Nominal

ARRIVAL—

"Umona"

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17 3+3

Do, Months of Shipment...July-Aug

Tone—Firm—Nothing do'ng

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected

Do Months of Shipments ... .

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 11

Months of Shipments Oct—Dec

Tone—Good business at very irregular rates.

E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 18 3+5 1-4

Months of Shipments ... July-Aug

Tone—Firm—Little or no business doing.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal

Month of Shipments ... .

Tone—dull.

Java-Sugar unchanged. Firm but without activity. Prices quite nominal.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [17TH JULY, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	12	14,904
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	25	29,869

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' Sight Credits. There has been little business doing the Banks having closed early pending the receipt of allotments of Council Bills. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 4 1-32d.

Demand Drafts ... 1s. 4 1-32d.

Credits 3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 7-32d.

Do. do forward ... 1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.

Do. do Francs ... 170 1-2

Do. do Marks ... 133 3-4

Hongkong 60 days' sight ... 148 3-4

Shanghai ,, ... 199 1-4

Japan ,, ... 150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 95 13-16 for Cash and 95 3-4 for the Settlement and declined 1-16 during the early part of the day. Later on prices improved and a moderate business has been done, the Cash rate closing steady as under.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 95 14 0 to 95 15 0

Settlement ... ,, 95 11 0 to 95 12 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday the market for Bar Silver in London closed steadier with an advance of 1-8 in ready and forward, the quotations being 27 7-8 and 28 respectively. New York was 1-4 up at 60 1-2. The local market opened steady at an advance of 1-16 on yesterday's closing rates for all positions. A moderate business has been done and slight fluctuations have occurred, closing rates being as under.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	23 15 9
Australian ,, ...	...	,,	23 15 9
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,,	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	,,	70 9 0
1st Settlement ...	...	,,	70 9 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	,,	70 12 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	,,	79 15 0
1st Settlement ...	...	,,	79 15 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	,,	80 2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Yesterday the American markets fluctuated during the day, the closing prices, however, being 8 to 11 points higher. Liverpool recovered the decline advised in the opener, and closed 3 points up for near positions. In the local market prices opened Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher for suttas, but there has not been much business doing. Rates for other descriptions are more or less nominal. Dealers are not inclined to operate and exporters are out of the market. Further rain is reported in Guzerat, Kathiawar, Central India, parts of the Central Provinces, and the United Provinces and Punjab. The market closes steady at our quotations.

The enquiry for ready cotton continues moderate. Rates are steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs.	323 March
Good M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs.	314-15 Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingughat	,,	308	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	...	,,	305 ,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon...		,,	300 ,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	...	,,	257 ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	,,	282 ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	,,	272 ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	,,	278-9 ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	,,	284-5 Dec.
,,	...	,,	220-91 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...	,,	266 Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...	,,	298 July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns	...	,,	268 ,,
Good M. G. Westerns	...	,,	280 ,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total receipts	...	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·00	6·93	6·80	6·74
+03	+01	—07	—07
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·70	6·69	6·69	6·69	6·70
—08	—03	—07	—08	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steadier for ready and September delivery.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	11 4 6 B.T.
September	...	,,	12 1 6 B.T.
Api-May 1913	...	,,	10 15 6 ,,

RAPESEED :—Steady.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...		Rs.	8 4 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	,,	8 1 0 B.T.
Yellow ,, ,,	...	,,	8 13 0 ,,

RINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steadier.

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 57 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs 13 2 0 B. T.

Forward ... ... ,, 13 14 0 ,,

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 37 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ... ... Rs. 27 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steadier.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 48 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 15 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 4 6 R. T.

,, Delhi Aug-Sept ... ,, 5 7 6 ,,

,, ,, May 1913 ... ,, 5 8 6 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,765 X D
Bank of India ...	...	...	65 X D
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	88

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	450
Edward Sassoon Mill ...		...	206 1-4
Kohinoor ...	...	...	775
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,690
New City Mill		...	980
New Great Eastern	...	...	240
Standard ...	...	...	1,347 1-2
Swadeshi Mills ...	...	...	1,485

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			170
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			188
Bombay S. N. Ord.	...	...	300
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...		22 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	...	542 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	4,537 bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	21,281 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	17,918 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	...	6,372 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	1,063 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	...	1,255 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	...	1,618 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	...	1,122 ,,
Rice ...	...	...	6,619 ,,
Myrabollams...	...	...	1,744 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	...	476 ,,
Mowrasseed ...	...	...	3,088 ,,
Gram ...	...	...	5,371 ,,
Joowar ...	...	...	1,708 ,,
Maize ...	...	...	Nil
Barley ...	...	...	5,904 ,,

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 15th July.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13	...	...	£ 15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 13th July, 1912, by Council Bills	...		£ 5,838,334
Balance to be remitted from 14th July 1912, to 31st March, 1913	...		£ 9,631,666

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.

Mutton Gramfed from As. 6 to As. 8 per lb.

Saddle / Leg As. / Shoulder } From As. 3 to As. 5 per lb.

Liver As. 3 each.

Kidney As. 10 per doz.

Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON, 2nd SORT.

Saddle As. 3-1-2 per lb.

Leg As. 3-1-2 per lb.

Shoulder As. 3 per lb.

Liver As. 2¼ each.

Kidney As. 8 per doz.

Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.

Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.

Beef Buffalo 1st sort As. 3 per lb.

Do. 2nd sort from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.

Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.

Soup Meat from As. 1 1-4 to As. 1 1-2 per lb.

Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.

Round from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.

Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.

Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.

Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.

Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.

Liver As. 1¼ per lb.

Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.

Pomfret from Rs. 1 1-4 to Rs. 3 per pair.

Pomfret (black) nil.

Gholl from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.

Surmaye (large) nil.

Surmaye (small) nil.

Salmon (large) Rs. 5 each.

Salmon (small) from Rs. 1 1-4 to Rs. 3 1-2 each.

Prawns (small) from As. 2 to As. 4 per doz.

Oysters from As. 2 to As. 5 per doz.

Mullet (large) from As. 8 to Rs. 2 each.

Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.

Lobsters from As. 2 to As. 3 each.

Crabs pies 6 to pies 9.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls (large) from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

Chickens from As. 5 to As. 7 each.

Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.

Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.

Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.

Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 each.

Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.

Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.

Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.

Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 10 per doz.

Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.

Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.

Plantains (Green) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per doz.

Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.

Grapes from As. 6 to As. 8 per seer.

Mangoes (*Common*) from Re 1 to Rs. 1 1-2 per doz

do. (Madras) Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per doz.

do. (Affose) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per doz.

do. (Payree) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per doz.

VEGETABLES.

Cauliflower from As. 6 to As. 10 each.

Green Peas from As. 3 to As. 4 per seer.

Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 8 each.

Tomatoes from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

Turnips (middle) from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.

Bringal As. 1 per seer.

Cucumber As. 1 per seer.

Potatoes from As. 1 to As. 1 1-4 per seer.

Lettuces from pies 6 to pies 9 each.

French Beans As. 1 per seer.

Beetroot from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 1-2 per seer.

Knolkhol from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

Onions pies 6 per seer.

Carrots As. 1 per seer.

Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.

Double Beans As. 2½ per seer.

Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 6 each.

Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.

Celery from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.

Yames (Red) As. 1 1-4 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

Sago As. 2 per seer.

Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.

Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per lb.

Eggs pies 6 each.

Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.

Dall (Toor) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

NEILL—June 15, at Woodlans, Harlow, Mary Anne, widow of Major Andrew H. S. Neill, of the Central India Horse, and elder daughter of the late William C. S. Cuninghame, of Caprington, Ayrshire.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

MANT—July 7, at Fir Grove, Simla, the wife of Mr. R. A. Mant, I. C. S., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture on "The Tempest" by Prof. Sisson Y. W. C. A., 6-30 p. m.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Not only strike while the iron is hot, but make it hot by striking."—Oliver Cromwell.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Medina," with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left Aden 6 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a. m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer s.s. "India" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bouner, V. D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play, commencing at 6-15 p. m., to-day.

CAVEL LIBRARY.—Rev. A. Martin, S.J., of St. Xavier's High School, will deliver a lecture on "A visit to the Russian Peasants" in the library hall on Saturday at 7 p.m.

LECTURE.—Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this (Thursday) evening at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.). Subject :—"The Human Mind, in words visible and invisible." (Part 2nd). The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

REPORTED THEFT.—Tyeb Noor Mahomed, a dealer in silk at Chukla Street, has reported to the police that an entrance had been effected into his shop by removing two iron bars from a window facing a sweepers' passage. Two wooden boxes were forced open and silk piecegoods and ornaments valued at Rs. 1,826 stolen.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Medina," July 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Modina," which, with the English mails of the 5th instant, is expected in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Eley, Mr. W.	de Dombasle, Mr. J.
Booth, Mr. F. and Mrs.	Jackson, Mr. F. W.
Raper, Mr. J. H. F.	Wood, Mr. G. E.
Brown, Mr. B. M.	Subryan, Mr. A.
Peckham, Mr. A. N.	Panday, Mr. M.
Skinner, Miss	Samud Mr. A.
Mattison, Mr. M. M. and Mrs.	Pymen, Mr. R. A.
Sykes, Mr. O. J.	Basu, Mr. P.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Erskine, Capt. A.	O'Brien, Mrs. G. E.
Hollins, Mr. S. T.	Ahuji, Mr. S. N.
Lloyd Mr. O. P. W.	Kunzesi, Mr. H. B.
Craig, Mr. J. W. A.	Ray, Mr. J. C.
Bell, Mr. J. and Mrs.	Kashyap, Mr. S. R.
Radford, Prof. E. A.	Husein, Dr.
Marsden, Capt. C.	Boyd, Mr. F.
Ghosani, Mr. S. D.	Prendergast, Mrs. and
Hunter, Mr. J. G. C.	Miss O. V.
Youngman, Mr. W.	Smith, Mr. S. G. M.
Khan, Mr. G. M.	Ray, Mr. N. C.
Green, Mr. H. H.	Armstrong, Mr. T. F.
Jones, Capt. T. W.	Blunt, Mr. D. L.
Darby, Mr. A. W.	Kellas, Mr. A. M.
Coryton, Mrs.	Saraf, Mr. S. S.
Roy, Mr. K. and Mrs. S.	Buckle, Mr. A. J. Mehpans, Mr. G. M.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Dixon, Mr. R.	Marshall, Mr. E. H.
Wallis, Hon. Justice Sir and Lady.	Prendergast, Miss C. Knight, Lt.-Col. W. C.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Bowers, Capt. S. H.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
July	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
18 m	1 43	27 7	m 7 34	15 6
	2 20 a	29 7	8 32 a	16 10
19 m	2 35	27 2	m 8 23	16 10
	3 3 a	28 8	9 21 a	16 11
20 m	3 31	26 6	m 9 15	18 3
	3 48 a	27 7	10 13 a	17 1
21 m	4 34	25 11	m 10 17	19 8
	4 35 a	26 5	11 10 a	17 5
22 m	5 47	25 5	m 11 33	20 10
	5 25 a	25 4		

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July 18 (Thursday)	,,	6h 11m	,,	7h 19m
,, 19 (Friday)	,,	6h 11m	,,	7h 19m
,, 20 (Saturday)	,,	6h 12m	,,	7h 19m
,, 21 (Sunday)	,,	6h 12m	,,	7h 19m
,, 22 (Monday)	,,	6h 12m	,,	7h 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, July 14th, 5h. 43-2m. p.m.; First Quarter. 21st. 10h. 48-4m. a.m., Full Moon, 29th, 9h, 58-2m. a.m. Last Quarter. Aug. 6th, 9h. 47-6m. a.m.

WEIGHING 12,000 tons, the new Admiralty floating dock, which can hold the largest Dreadnoughts, recently reached Sneerness from Wallsend.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Senate Debate on Sir P. M. Pherozeshah's Motion.

REVISION OF RULES DECIDED.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held yesterday evening, in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Hon'ble Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, presiding. The debate was resumed on the proposition of the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta for the appointment of a committee to revise the regulations of the University dealing with the subjects of "cose of business" and "rules of debate."

Dr. H. N. Allen said that he was quite prepared to believe that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta intended no personal attack on the Vice-Chancellor, but from what he had heard of his speech, he was convinced Sir Phirozeshah had attacked the prerogatives and prescriptive rights of the Vice-Chancellor of the University and that the object of his motion was to curtail those prerogatives and rights. He did not doubt that in spite of difference of opinion, Sir Phirozeshah shared the admiration they all felt for the able and impartial manner in which he (the Vice-Chancellor) had directed the business of the Senate during the protracted debates which had only recently finished. He (the speaker) had had many opportunities of seeing the Vice-Chancellor and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta together both in the Senate Hall and in the meetings of the Syndicate, and he was convinced that Sir Pherozeshah respected and esteemed the Vice-Chancellor as a great lawyer, a courteous gentleman and as a friend. But the Vice-Chancellor represented authority in this University, subject to the rules, he had to impose those rules upon the Fellows, colleges and students of the University and the speaker for one felt that the Vice-Chancellor needed all the help they could give him in his work. Far from restricting the authority in any way, he (the speaker) would wish to enlarge it wherever it might prove to be inadequate and he could not support a motion, the object of which appeared to be to undermine it.

Mr. Godbole, in supporting the proposition, said that the previous speakers had not brought forward an important point, namely, that the proceedings of the Senate were on many occasions unbusinesslike. A body of businessmen, he said, would have arrived at a proper conclusion on this proposition within forty minutes. He could like to see the rules modified in that respect.

Dr. Sorab Nariman opposed the proposition as he thought it was not necessary to revise the rules—which experience had shown were not only workable, but also excellent and most admirably suited to their requirements.

Dr. H. H. Mann said he took part in the debate with very great reluctance. In discussing the proposition, all that they had to consider was whether the proposition was good or bad and whether it was urgent. He thought that every member of the Senate felt some time or other that they had not got the best result out of their debate. On several occasions they would have got a better result out of their debates, had rule 66 not come in their way. He felt that a case had been made out for the revision of the rules.

Then came, Dr. Mann continued, the question of urgency. He felt that now was the proper time to revise the rules, because it might be that perhaps within the next six months a controversial subject might come up before them and they might have to encounter the same difficulty. He, therefore, would support the proposition. He said he regretted extremely the speech in which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta introduced his proposition, because he would always stand up against anything which would in the least degree reflect on the work of their worthy Vice-Chancellor, but he felt that they could pass this motion without casting any such reflection.

Major Street said he was not present when Sir Pherozeshah Mehta made his speech, but he had heard that a personal element was introduced therein. He was, therefore, against the proposition. However, if Sir Pherozesha Mehta in his reply said that the Vice-Chancellor was right in his decision, he would vote in favou of the proposition.

As no other member wished to address the Senate on the question, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was called upon to reply. He said that in the course of his public life, which had been connected with this Senate for over forty years, he had learnt to receive hard blows with cheerfulness and sometimes with enjoyment, but as people had got up and talked seriously of the personal irritation and personal feeling he introduced into the debate he would venture to say that it was with the greatest pain that he had heard of an insinuation thrown at him by one for whom he (the speaker) had very great admiration, namely, Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, who said that his obstructionist tactics were reserved for Indian Vice-Chancellors. He asked the permission of the members to say that the statement was void of foundation and truth and was not worthy of being uttered by a gentleman of the education and age of Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar. He (the speaker) had always stood up for Indians and was always the foremost in congratulating Indians on their elevation to a higher sphere and he was now charged with an insinuation of that character.

Turning to the main question, Sir Pherozeshaw said it had been said that this idea of revising the rules was sprung for the first time at this moment, but he could not imagine how it could be forgotten that at the time of Lord Corzon's bill they had to revise their rules under a dagger. Then they were told that the rules should be revised within a certain time and if they failed to do so the power was given to the Chancellor. The task then was enormous and he had heard the Vice-Chancellor say that they should put off further revision for a future occasion.

The speaker then turned to the question of the personal element and asked what it was. Was it that they could not among themselves tolerate differences of opinion? Was it that they could not discuss their differences of opinion? Was he to be told that because he happened to differ from their worthy and learned Vice-Chancellor that therefore any proposition on the subject was to be characterised as being actuated with personal irritation and personal feeling? He would only say, that he was actuated with the same conscientiousness and honest motives as their Vice-Chancellor. The way in which he tried to place his proposition was to show that the rules were defective and subject to different decisions. Nobody had ventured to reply to the most important point. How were they, under their rules of amendments to move an amendment without the word "that." Was that a workable rule? It was a rule of a confused and a complicated character.

Turning to another point, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that in the course of his speech he had never advocated any restriction of the discretionary powers of the Vice-Chancellor. He had cited the instance of the Speaker of the House of Commons in his own self-defence, as he had stood up and asked the reason from the Vice-Chancellor for ruling his amendment out of order, and not against the Vice-Chancellor. Then the best answer with regard to the fear about that was that whatever be his wish, would any responsible committee frame rules that were not proper or were subversive of proper order of business.

In conclusion, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said his sole object was to revise the rules at the hands of a competent and impartial body. He had no desire to curtail the discretionary powers of the Vice-Chancellor. He apologised to the members of the Senate for making a long speech and said he hoped they would fix a time limit and preclude him from making a long speech. He added that he believed this to be his last long speech. He again said that he had the highest regard and esteem not only for Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, but also for the Vice-Chancellor and he emphasised that he never meant that his proposition should be a slur on any one.

The proposition was then put to the vote and declared, carried by 34 votes against 30.

Dr. Mackichan inquirred if Mr. Prior's vote in favour of the proposition was counted.

Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar asked for a poll and on a division being taken, the proposition was carried by 38 votes against 20.

The Senate then dispersed after appointing the following Committee to revise the rules :—Sir Basil Scott (chairman); Sir Narayan C. Chandavarkar; Mr. Prior; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Dr. A. G. Viegas; Dr. Mackichan; Rev. Father Sierp; Dr. H. H. Mann; Mr. J. D. Bharda; Dr. H. N. Allan; Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Mr. G. H. Dalal; Mr. G. K. Parakh; Dr. Surveyor; Mr. H. J. Bhabha; Principal Paranjappe; Principal Robertson; Major Street; Prof. P. A. Wadya; Principal Covernton; Mr. D. G. Padhye; Mr. A.M. Kajiji, Major Mayer; Mr. Justice Heaton and the mover, Sir P. M. Mehta.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Dr. Sukhia's "Unusual" Proposition.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Chunilal Mehta presiding.

According to previous notice Dr. Sukhia moved :—"That in view of the large—most probably unprecedented—accumulations of surplus money beyond those which it is necessary to keep readily available for appliostion to all the purposes of the Municipal Act, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to consider the feasibility and desirability of reducing the general and water taxes on valuation, which have respectively gone up for some time past to 10 5-8 and 3 3-8 per cent. in addition to 3 per cent. halalkhore tax, while framing the estimate of the expenditure and income of the Corporation for the next official year.'"

The Municipal Commissioner said that such a proposition was unusual. It was absurd to suggest what points the Commissioner should consider in the course of his executive duties. There was no need for such a proposition unless the member sought glory by it. Usually, the Commissioner pointed out, he did consider all these points at the time of preparing the budget. He questioned whether Dr. Sukhia had studied the statement submitted by the Commissioner at the last monthly meeting of the Corporation showing the amount of available balances. He was surprised to hear that there were unprec

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Homayun, 2154 tons, captain F. Moloney, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Swakin 7th July with a general cargo, specie and 10 deck Passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia, 2481 tons, Captain G. Beisito sailed yesterday for Hong-Kong etc. with a general cargo and passengers. The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3156 tons captain C. A. Grover, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull 15th June, with a general cargo.

The P. and O Co's China Mail steamer Arcadia, 3513 tons, Captain S. Barcham, will sail to-day for Shanghai &c. with a general cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Konig, 3176 tons, Captain P. Holdt, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chyebassa 3991 tons, Captain D. R. Nielson, will sail to-day for Antwerp &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Vadala, 2164 tons, Captain T. Lima, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, will sail to-day for Bussrah via Karachi, with a general cargo, 6 cabin and 65 passengers.

The steamer Washington, 2659 tons, Captain C. Stege, will sail to-day for Kustinge, with ballast.

The steamer Furth, 2640 tons, Captain C. B. Salgert, will sail to-day for Hamburg &c., with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday the 16th July 1912, should be regarded as a Non Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 17.

Angna	2320 Dakers	T M & Co
Banca	3,798 Potter	M & M Co
Beme	1899 Youngar	S. Wallace and Co
Dunrobin	2,319 Cairc	T Morrison & Co
Hemayun	2154 Moloney	B & P S N Co
Harpenden	2302 Cromack	T M & Co
Kasara	505 King	M M & Co
Masunda	3178 Burne	W & A G & Co
Saifi	565 Morin	Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635 MoBean	Shah S N Co
Scalda	3433 Johnson	M M & Co
Umta	3492 Wilson	M M & Co
Washington	2659 Stege	Standard and Co
Wearbeck	2446 Shatton	T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Arcadia	3513	Barcham	Shanzhai	7-7	P & O Co
C&R Langdale	2294	Gadner			W & A Graham & Co
F Lord Stanley	3056	Clebbon	Dunkirk	18-7	W & A G & Co
G Mohamadi	1251	Watt	Aden	22-7	B & P S N Co
H Badrie	1633	Fisser	Arabs		Steamers & Co
K Konig	3176	Holdt			A Strandes & Co
M India	4193	Gordon	Aden	20-7	P & O Co
O Rahmani		Green	Jeddah	20-7	Bo & P S N Co
P Ashburton	2833	Mathews	Philadelphia		T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Barala	1899	Butler		M M & Co
2	Scindia	3253	Mitchell	L'pool	W & A G & Co
3	Karnak	2005	Glazebrook		Sanday & Co
4	Vadala	2164	Lima		M M & Co
6	Chyebassa	393	Neilson	Antwerp	M M & Co
7	Ville-de-Oran	3014	Mason		J M & Co
8	Furth	2640	Lalgert	18-7	Volkart Bros
9	Weissenfels	2138	Bebheir	Hamburg	20-7 W & A G & Co
10&11	City of York	5018	Wilson	L'pool	20-7 B N & Co
12&13	Egypt	4207	Summers	London	P & O Co
14	Lbara	959	Manley	Karachi	1417 M M & Co
15	Tremorvah	2223	Mitchel	K'chee	17-7 Ralli Bros
16	Dumra	762	Morrison		M M & Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus	651	Strong	Repairing	B P Trust H W P D
Kaveri	553	Mohamed		
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	Bo I N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Homayun	Moloney	Suakim, July 7
	Hindoo	Gorver	Hull, June 15

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Isch'a	Belsito	Hong-Kong
	Upada	Logan	Calcatta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, Morrison, for Persian Gulf.
" Washington Stege, for Kustendge.
" Furth, Saegert, for Hamburg.
" Vadala, Lima, for Calcutta, &c.
" Konig, Holdt, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Arcadia, Barcham, for Shanghai.
" Chyebassa, Nielson, for Antwerp.

The steamer Homayun, began to load yesterday for Jeddah, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I steamer "Culna", left Suez on the afternoon of the 16th instant. The same Co's steamer "Mombassa", left Suez on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer "Circassia", Homeward bound passed Perim on the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of York s—14,900 cwts wheat, 6,000 cwts barley, L. Dreyfus and Co.

Scindia s—66 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 25 bales wool, B Tulukchand; 20 bales wool, J Kaira; 70 bales, wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales wool, and 70 bales Goat hair, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—250 bales hemp, J M Kapadia and Co; 32 1-2 cwts wax, J. M Rahimtools; 6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 255 cwts turmeric, E Sultanaley; 220 cwts dry ginger, V Huridass 200 bales cotton, J Cassam; 18 bales hides, P Mathooradas and Co.

India s—1 1-4 cwts ivory, J Tata.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—13 bales twist, W H Brady and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Furth s—20 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 330 bales cotton. The Bombay Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton waste Takersee Damji.

Chyebassa s—4,840 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Ashburton s—193 casks skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1,500 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 44 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 10 chests opium R Bhagasha; 10 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Arcadia s—650 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Oran s—500 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—1 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia 95 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of York s—220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville-de-Oran s—440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

GOLF.

EIGHT PRACTICAL ARTICLES

BY WELL-KNOWN PLAYERS.

Few Games can show such a remarkable increase in the number of their devotees as Golf, and having once tasted the delight of play, the Golfer is always enthusiastic. He is always ready to discuss and read of the methods of great players, and to try and put them into practice for the improvement of his own game. These articles are all by practical players whose names count in the world of golf, and whose counsels are worth having.

APPEAR IN THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

IN AUGUST.

PROGRAMME.

THE ADVANTAGE OF DIFFERENT GRIPS
by HAROLD H. HILTON
(Amateur Champion of Great Britain, 1900, 1901 and 1911, and of America, 1911).
How fixed rules may go by the board—Overlapping or interlocking for the long fingered—How each player may suit his grip to his physique and natural inclination—Grips of great players.

A PLEA FOR PUBLIC GOLF
by MARK ALLERTON
(Editor of "The World of Golf").
Scotland and the threepenny round—How public Golf links may bring revenue to a town.

WHERE LADIES FAIL IN GOLF
by Miss DOROTHY CAMPBELL
British and Canadian Lady Champion, 1911.
Some common faults in women's play, overswinging, etc.—The mistake of following an opponent's choice of clubs—Too heavy clubs—Unprepared for emergencies, etc.

GOLF AND MATRIMONY
by Sir H. SETON-KARR, C.M.G.
(for many years one of the leading House of Commons exponents of Golf).
Golf like any game which brings the sexes together may lead to matrimony—Do champions ever wed, or do extremes meet?—Humorous advice to golfing couples.

HOW TO PRACTISE
by Mrs. ROSS (Miss May Hezlet)
(Irish Lady Champion, 1899, 1905, 1906, and 1908; Open Lady Champion, 1899, 1902, and 1907).
What to do as a beginner and as an experienced player—How to conquer special faults and weak points—The danger of overplay—Where to practise.

TEMPERAMENT AND CONCENTRATION
by HAROLD H. HILTON
(Amateur Champion of Great Britain, 1900, 1901, and 1911, and of America, 1911).
Why beginners often do well—What concentration can do for the player of natural aptitude—The secret of advance.

THE REAL QUESTION
by H. W. BEVERIDGE
(of the Bar Golfing Society and the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society; winner of the Borough of Deal Challenge Cup, 1905 and 1906.
Should there be a legal standard for "the implements of war"—Why a rule would be difficult to make and enforce.

THE ART OF PUTTING
by C. H. MAYO
(regularly selected for the England and Scotland match; Champion of Belgium).
The golfer who is a bad putter and is content to remain so will never make a good player—How to reduce your handicap.

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do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 18th July, 1912.

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA.

THE Ministers, who are to be responsible for the proper administration of China under its new form of the Government, have apparently been chosen with a careful regard for fitness and it cannot be said that Yuan Shih-k'ai allowed personal feeling or inclination to actuate him in any way or that he sought to influence the Assembly which elected them. Some of his coadjutors were formerly on the side of the Throne, though the majority were followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The most satisfactory fact concerning them, and the one most full of promise is that the majority have had the advantage of a foreign education and all, but perhaps one, of residence abroad. Of Yuan Shi-k'ai nothing need be here recorded, his story is sufficiently well known. The Vice-President General Li Yuan-hung was trained for the navy and in the Chino-Japan war commanded the guns on the cruiser "Chenyuan." After re-fortifying Nanking, with a German instructor, he went through a course of military training in Tokio and on return to China became a major of cavalry. After that he served alternately in the navy and the army, but in October last, he joined the revolutionary army, and he it was who insisted on peace negotiations being entered into with the Manchus. The Premier, Tang Shao-yi, was formerly Minister of Communications. A Cantonese by birth he went to the United States for a course of instruction and on return became a school teacher when falling under notice of Yuan Shih-k'ai was successively Customs Taotai of Tientsin, Commissioner to Tibet, Vice-President of the Board of Communications, Viceroy of Fengtien and Special Ambassador to the United States. On completion of this series of duties he retired, but during the revolution was selected to negotiate terms of peace with Wu Ting-fang. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lu Cheng-hsiang, was Minister at St. Petersburg when the crisis came. A native of Shanghai, he spent some twenty years in Europe, where he gained an admirable knowledge of English and French, represented China at the Hague Conferences, and negotiated a treaty with Holland, with regard to the establishment of Chinese consulates in the Dutch East Indies. Chao Ping-chun, Minister of the Interior, is described as a outspoken partisan of Yuan Shih-k'ai, who was formerly an official of the Manchu Government. He received a foreign education, but we are not told where, and distinguished himself as Police Taotai in Peking, where he put down lawlessness and disorder.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, the Minister of Finance, created a favourable impression directly he was appointed. He was a Hanlin student, who followed up his studies in China by work in Japan and travel in Europe. He held the highest financial position in Manchuria, and was designated for his present office under the old regime, whilst administering the salt gabelle. The Minister of Education, Tsai Yuan-pei, was one of the Special Commissioners sent to Peking from Nanking to establish Yuan Shih-k'ai in the southern city. Though a student of Hanlin, he studied the educational systems of Germany and other foreign countries, then joined the professorial staff of the Nanyang College. Developing revolutionary tendencies he was compelled to take refuge at Tsingtao, subsequently leaving for Europe, where he studied at a German University. His programme for the education of China, includes the establishment of general and special educational systems and a member of technical and other professional academies with foreign professors. Dr. Wang Ch'ung-hui, Minister of Laws and Justice, is considered one of the most brilliant men in China. He is a member of the English bar and has the advantage of considerable experience abroad, having first been sent as a Government student to the United States, where he became a D. C. L. of Yale University. He is known in the West as the author of translation into English of the Imperial German Civil Code. As Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Sung Chiao-jen, a journalist, has been selected. He took an important part in the framing of the laws and the constitution of the present Government. General Chen Chi-mei, Minister of Industry and Commerce, is an example of the self-made man, who is to be found in China as elsewhere. He started life as an apprentice to a pawnbroker, then engaged in the silk trade in Shanghai, where he started a campaign of industrial development. He also became an active agent of the revolutionary party and of their forces only was he general.

The Minister of Communications, Dr. Alfred Sze, or, to give him his Chinese name, Shih Shao-Chi, was formerly secretary of the Waiwupu and Chinese Commissioner to the Mukden Plague Conference. During the progress of the peace negotiations he was appointed Chinese Minister to Washington, but he did not proceed to the United States, being given the portfolio of Communications. Dr. Sze is an ex-Government student in the United States and declares his policy to be the development of the postal and telegraph systems of the country and the extensive construction of railways. As Minister of War they have General Tuan Chih-jui, who commanded the Imperialists before Hankow. He has been a soldier all his life. He was the instigator of the refusal of the Imperialist officers to fight against the Republicans, when the armistice had expired and their action was an important factor with the Manchus in the arrival at the decision to abdicate the throne. Admiral Lin Kuan-hsung, the Minister of the Navy, was trained for some years in England. He is an ardent advocate of naval reform and declares that China cannot possibly build up a navy worthy of her within the next ten years. Hu Wei-te, Vice-President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is but acting for Lu Ching-hsiang until his return from St. Petersburg; but he is then to become Comptroller General of the Customs. For some years he was Minister to St. Petersburg and is favourably disposed towards foreigners. In the choice of Vice-Ministers equal care seems to have been taken and of them quite a large proportion were educated in Europe or America, which in itself is a qualification and a guarantee that they will take broader views on the questions they have to deal with than was ever possible under the government of the Manchus.

THE POSITION OF TURKEY.

WHEN a nation is at war it is usual to expect that the patriotism of its statesmen—notwithstanding party and other differences—is sufficient to prevent crises in the government; but in the case of the Ottomans the reverse has been seen. We shall not be unjust if we say that Turkey has been kept from developing along civilized and orderly lines, only because she is as a house divided against itself; and it is a sad reflection that this failure to preserve harmony in the Cabinet, and the public life of the country, has been as strongly marked since the establishment of the new regime as in the days when Abul Hamid tyrannised over his people and their subject races. The other day when Shefket Pasha resigned the Ministry of War, the national hope was centred on Nazim Pasha who is regarded in Europe as a capable and clean-handed statesman. But he declined to take up the office unless certain conditions were conceded, namely, the abolition of martial law and the dissolution of the Chamber. That demand was rejected, and we were told that the Turkish Government was thereby confronted by grave political disaster. Since then, however, the Government has succeeded in obtaining a vote of confidence, and it is also reported that a Minister has been found to undertake the war portfolio. But even so, there is reason to believe that the domestic conditions in the country are still chaotic, and as full of menace to the Turks as is the war in Tripoli. Furthermore, Turkey has no friends on her frontiers, while Austria and Russia, whatever their seeming attitude may be, are taking axes of their own to the grinding. In Albania the people are seething with discontent, are inspired by aspirations after freedom, and, what is more important than all, possess the sympathy of most, if not all, of the neighbouring small States. That is the situation in which Turkey finds herself to-day, and it is the more lamentable, because it has developed after several years of constitutional Government in which she has had plenty of time to make her peace with her own vassals. It is being alleged, too, that, quite apart from the trouble in the Ministry, the conditions in the countryside are as bad as they were in the old dark times. One observer wrote recently, "The security of life and property, never at any time satisfactory, has degenerated until in many parts of the Empire the shadow of anarchy has appeared; and the bitterness and exasperation between the subject races and the State, which was always the crucial question for Turkey, attained alarming proportions. Moreover, the stagnation of commerce and industry, owing to the disturbed condition of the country, is introducing other disintegrating elements into the situation." Had Turkey been at peace with her neighbours, this would have been bad enough; but with chaos and bitterness within and war without, her condition is desperate indeed.

The question which suggests itself, and which is, indeed, receiving attention in Europe, is, whether it is possible to intervene between Turkey and Italy, so that the situation generally may be relieved. The position is difficult, because the belligerents are entirely at issue. Italy has declared that she will not yield up one inch of what she has gained, while Turkey declares with equal emphasis that she will recognize none of the annexations made by her enemy. So far, all the honours of the war, such as they are, have gone to the Italians, but there are signs that Turkey will be able to maintain the struggle for some time to come, and that it is bound to be protracted. Intervention, therefore, will be a serious step, because it will infer a determination to stop the war; it will have to be unanimous, otherwise Europe will be plunged in a conflict more terrible than that now in progress. Germany and Austria, we were told the other day, have no desire to step in, and even if the Rome correspondent of the *Temps* was accurate in saying that the Entente Powers were prepared to do so, it is not likely they will endanger the peace of Europe by attempting to force a settlement without the co-operation of Italy's allies in the Triple Alliance. The only hope, therefore, is that one of the belligerents will ask for intervention; but such a request must, if it is to be successful, be accompanied by an offer of terms which will, of necessity, involve some sacrifice. It may be taken for granted that such a request will not come from Italy. As for Turkey, her resistance is a matter of national pride; but we were told, not long ago, that "the more sober elements" in her population, "including many persons of high official standing, are heartily tired of the war and will gladly embrace an opportunity of bringing it to a conclusion." We believe we shall soon be given a clearer insight into the future; but whatever may or may not happen, the fact stands out clearly and distinctly, that if Turkey is to be saved the war must be stopped—even if Turkey has to be saved against herself.

RULING INDIA.

MR. HAROLD COX, whose occupancy of the editorial chair of the *Edinburgh Review* has been featured by a remarkable article on Indian Government, was rejected by the Liberal party, because he refused to give up his individuality to party cries. Mr. Cox has been a frequent contributor to the columns of our Calcutta contemporary, the *Statesman*, and a few months ago it was fairly well known that he might have had the editorship of that journal. We dare say few will agree with the suggestion, which is nowise new, that the Viceregal system in India has broken down; while as a reply to the contention that "the excessive centralisation must be qualified" we have the steps which are being taken, if slowly, to that end, as a result of the investigations of the Hobhouse Commission. "India," says the *Review*, "cannot be ruled from Home by the Secretary of State." We agree; but may be allowed to repudiate the suggestion that she is so ruled. India is ruled in India, subject of course to certain restrictions. At times we are prepared to admit these restrictions are irksome and chafing; but with our history behind us we think it best that the last word should still remain with the India Office. If this veto were removed, we should be pushed into a race for which the country, and its many peoples, are not yet equipped.

PLURAL VOTING.

OUR Liberal friends who are busily engaged in hammering out the measure which is to reform British franchise methods, a reform which is to include the abolition of plural voting, will possibly have brought home to them the truth of the old saw, "All is not gold that glitters." The great bulk of plural voters belong to the landed classes, and it is generally understood that the Conservative party owns most of them: therefore the principal loss in votes will fall upon the shoulders of the Conservative party. But Liberals will have to bear some of the loss. In mail week, two instances came to light in which individual Liberals possessed a large number of votes. One confessed to between twenty and twenty-five, and it was also pointed out that Mr. Hudson Kearley, now Lord Devonport, had fifty at his disposal. Although it may not be claimed, perhaps, that the Liberals possess as many pluralists as their political opponents, it is as well to emphasise that the latter are by no means alone in the cart.

THE business to be brought before the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 1st of August will include the report of the Select Committee on the Village Sanitation (Amendment) Bill and the United Provinces Food and Drugs Bill.

SURGEON-GENERAL L. E. ANDERSON, British Service, has been appointed Deputy Director, Medical Services, 8th (Lucknow) Division, vice Surgeon-General M. W. Kerin, British Service, deceased.

COMMENTING on the *Siad Gazette's* comment regarding the suggested Indian terminus of the Indo-European Trans-Persian Railway, the *Madras Mail* writes:—The natural terminus, if we may use the word in our contemporary's sense, would be Madras; that is those continuing the eastward journey by sea would leave India at Madras.

BRITISH emigrants who left the British Isles during May to take up permanent residence elsewhere numbered 50,501, of whom 38,664 remain under the British flag.

CAPTAIN ROSTRON, commander of the Cunard liner "Carpathia," was on June 26th presented at the Liverpool Town Hall by the Lord Mayor (Lord Derby) with the gold medal of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society in recognition of the services of himself and his crew at the wreck of the "Titanic."

ALSACE-LORRAINE now wants its own flag. The lower House of the new Parliament at Strasburg has passed a resolution asking the Imperial German Government to allow the conquered provinces to fly a red and white flag, the traditional colours of Alsace, with the golden double X of the old time Dukes of Lorraine in the right-hand corner. The Imperial authorities have stated that the question of the flag is one for the decision of the Kaiser.

IN contrast with Indian conditions the following report issued in mail week is interesting:—The outlook for farmers has become exceedingly serious in South-West Ireland. Rain has fallen almost continuously for over three weeks, and there is practically no sunshine to ripen the cereal crops. The hay crop may become a complete failure. Already many meadows are overripe and cannot be harvested owing to the wet season, whilst some that have been cut are absolutely rotten on the ground, and there is no appearance of a change for the better.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BERLIN, JUNE 28.

MORE CHILDREN.

Serious discussions about the best means for inducing French women to give birth to a larger number of children are again filling the columns of the Boulevard papers. In all patriotic circles of France, there is sincere consternation about the last statistical return of the movement of the population showing that the Republic had an excess of deaths amounting to 35,000 inhabitants during the last year. In consequence of the steadily decreasing number of births, the point seems now reached whence France cannot even uphold the balance of births and deaths of former years.

Whether any of the proposals brought forth if carried into practice is likely to alter this deplorable state of things may be strongly doubted. There is firstly the old panacee of awarding premiums to parents of healthy children. As in the ancient Roman Empire taxes are to be remitted after the birth of the third living child. But in a country where the indirect system of taxes is so eleborately developed as in the French Republic one must be a high taxpayer, if the bonus granted should be counterbalanced by the burdens of excise duties included in the food and education of an additional child. Money awards also need be very high, if they are to compensate for the expense of the bringing up of children. In modern France these encouragements for the production of children are not likely to influence the fertility of marriages except in those parts of the country where already now the economic help expected from the growing child is considered an almost sufficient asset against the cost of education. The cases in which the moderate money payments proposed will induce parents to let nature take its normal course rather than to limit the issue of the marriage will be very few indeed.

Other politicians are advocating a plan for bringing the social ambition of the average French citizen into play. Give the decoration of the legion of honour they say, to all fathers of a large family and choose the officials with preference from among the heads of large households. Even if we admit that this inducement may be most efficient among the middle classes, we cannot expect more than a few hundreds of births added to the admitted number on that account. If the decoration is distributed broadcast, it loses of its present appreciation, and for filling a post worth having other considerations are in the interest of an efficient Government Service far too important to give the fathers of many children a practically appreciable preference. Moreover the salaries of most posts of the Civil Service are insufficient for the sustenance of a large family.

Other proposals aim at an increase of marriages by changes in the Private and Public Law. In this respect it is pointed out, that already a few years ago the formalities of contracting a legitimate marriage have been simplified in France, but that they are still more stringent than in other countries. Especially the old principle that even persons of full age require a formal leave from their parents for getting married might well be given up if that were done, quite a large number of young couples now separated by legal prescription could get married at once. On the other hand old bachelors are to be fined by a progressive system of special taxes. But it is argued with good reason that these remedies would not mend matters much. The numbers of marriages is in France just as satisfactory as in other countries; it is the growing barrenness of the married women that makes all the difference. Therefore there are people who are in favour of abolishing the prohibition of the "recherche de la paternite", because they expect that thereby at least, the number of illegitimate children born in France might not remain so much below the average of neighbouring countries. Indeed, this proposal has already been discussed in Parliament.

But all the measures, even if applied simultaneously will not be of great avail. The source of the evil is that in modern France children are generally considered a burden and an encumbrance. Two reasons explain the indisputable fact that this is the rule in French Republic to a higher degree than anywhere else. One is the peculiarity of the French Law of Inheritance by which the equal division of the family estate among all surviving children is compulsory. It is among the peasant population that this Law has worked its evil effect. Rather than to be compelled to split the estate into a number of too small holdings they adopted the two-children-system, so that in consequence of the naturally high mortality of infants there is on the average only one legal heir to the estate. The other reason is the parsimonious thrift of the average Frenchman. He wants to save money at any rate and rather prevents the birth of a third child than to sacrifice his savings.

The most effective remedy would evidently be a radical change of the Civil Code regarding the compulsion of distributing the estate equally among all children. If that were reformed one could expect a gradual return of the peasant population to the habits of former centuries. But the French Chamber does not wish to abolish one of the great achievements of the French Revolution, and it cannot be doubted that the present generation of peasant looks upon that peculiar Law of Inheritance as a matter of course. In all probability it will come to some superficial measures only, and if they fail to prove effective the nation will accustom itself to the fatalism that it is destined to lose its place of equality with other nations on account of the continually falling number of births, now going on for three generations already.

INTERNATIONAL RAILS SYNDICATE.

On June 17th, the international combine for the sale of rails on neutral markets has been renewed for another three years. That means that for another three years the supply of rails to those countries where there is no native competition will be reserved to the same producers as now. The plan of distribution has been fixed in the beginning of 1909. By that time the works producing rails in the United States, Germany, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Russia had already formed their respective national syndicates. They then combined for the purpose of distributing all other countries between themselves as permanent customers. Each of the six countries thereby got a practical monopoly of selling the required rails to one or more other countries; if e. g. the Argentine Republic wants new rails, no European producer will supply them, because that country has been attributed to the producers of the United States of America. The consequence is a well defined limitation of international competition in this line. On the other hand the exportation of rails from any of the six combined centres of production cannot be much extended over the present dimensions. At present the system works well enough, because the demand of rails for countries not yet fully developed is enormous. Thus we gather from the statistical returns of the German Rails Industry that one half of the whole production is exported to the countries reserved to the German Combine.

QUESTION OF THE AUTOMATIC RIFLES.

In these days we find the incessant progress of mechanical engineering principally responsible for the unavoidable increase of expenditure for military purposes. Hardly has the supply of the latest type of rifle been completed for the armies of the great powers, when a technical improvement of the weapon brings about a "Revolution" that threatens us with the absolute necessity of adopting another model. At present it is the automatic rifle that is on the point of becoming a "necessity" for every Army. Its advantage is that it loads itself simultaneously with the firing of every shot. In the French and German Armies experiments are now in progress with a view of formulating a verdict about the advantages and drawbacks of the new system from a tactical and strategic point of view. In Germany three different types are competing with each other. One has been worked out by the Government Rifle Manufactory at Spandau; the second is supplied by the German Weapons and Ammunition Co. of Berlin, the third by the Mauser Co., Limited, at Oberdurf. The costs of providing the whole Army with this new weapon and of laying by the required store of new arms and ammunition for all emergencies is estimated at 37 million pounds sterling. For France the expenditure would be only a trifle less; but the present French Army Rifle dates back to 1884 and may be supposed to be somewhat antiquated, so that the military experts of France have all the more reason to demand a new rifle. It is easily understood that the Ministers of Finance are in both countries opposed to the large item of expenditure involved in the adoption of the automatic rifle. But if the military experts are in favour of it and if either country goes over to the new rifle, can the other country stand aloof?

KEROSENE OIL IN RUMANIA.

The incessantly growing production of kerosene oil in Rumania has again broken its record in 1911. Altogether 1,544,072 tons have been produced, i. e., 200,000 tons or about 16 per cent. more than in the previous year. Such an increase from one year to the other has never been recorded in the output of the raw oil, except from 1905 to 1906. But even higher is the advance of the manufactured products, such as refined petroleum, benzine and other marketable transformations of the valuable fluid. Nearly 91 per cent. of the whole output were worked into these final states, against only 84 1-2 per cent. in 1906. Rumanian Capital plays only a comparatively insignificant part in this industry. In fact, there is only one purely Rumanian Oil Co., Viz., the Moreni-Ghirdoveni Concern, with a capital of 7 1-2 million Lei. This Company was founded in 1908. The Rumano-Hungarian Astra Co. (with 5 million Lei) is in course of liquidation. The oldest enterprize for exploiting the Rumanian oil fields was founded with German capital. It was the Steaua Romana that started this industry in 1896. It is still the largest concern as regards paid-up capital (70 million Lei). Other German Companies are the "Concordia," the "Vega" and the Credit Petrolifer. Besides there are 4 English, 4 Dutch, 2 French, 1 American and 1 Italian Limited Companies engaged in the oil production of Rumania. One company is German-Dutch, another Anglo-Dutch. All other firms are of no importance. Altogether there are 59 different companies working the Rumanian oil-fields; only 11 of them paid a dividend for 1911. The boring of new wells and the extension of the present works are in fair progress.

THE LARGE OSEBERG-FIND.

Just at the beginning of the travelling season the capital of Norway has been presented with a most important rarity, the Oseberg-Find. It is now exhibited in the Historical Museum, and in its entirety is a rarity without a rival. Firstly it comprises the famous Oseberg ship, excavated in the south of Norway 9 years ago. But all other finds of that spot have now been added, so that we get a complete glance at the court life of a great Northern King. The result of nine years' digging and restoration was required, ere this room could be shown to the public. In the first place we owe it to the indefatigable labour of Professor Gustafson. The money required for the extensive excavations was provided by the State, by the City of Christiania and by private contributions. One of the first things noticed is the Royal Chariot with the skeletons of two horses harnessed to it. The Chariot is complete, richly carved and at some places beautifully ornamented. Of horses no less than fourteen have been found buried. Then there are two sleighs also finely decorated. Especially the so-called fourth sleigh gives us a high idea of the industrial skill of those early times. Of still higher interest are, however, the kitchen utensils of the Royal Consert of the Viking Monarch. There is the kitchen hatchet and the kitchen bench, some well preserved kitchen knives, saucepans, buckets, lamps, a handmill. Even the riding whip of the Queen was found; its handle shows an animal's head of fine work. A loom and some ribbon woven on it. Yarn, wax and boblins have also some to light. Indeed the every-day life of a Viking Palace is wonderfully illustrated by this unique Exhibition.

L. ASCH.

MR. WACHA ON CHOLERA.

UNDETERRED by my exposure of his queer statistical fallacies, Mr. D. E. Wacha has resumed his abusive pen to instruct the public in medical matters. Culling a few figures haphazard from returns, he is able to show that cholera in Bombay has diminished since water from public mains replaced that drawn from wells only. He has further discovered that, in spite of the introduction of a water supply, cholera shows marked outbreaks in certain famine years and when it is imported from the Pandharpur Fair. These are the merest commonplaces of Indian sanitation, which should be known to everyone. By treating them as statistical discoveries, Mr. Wacha proclaims his hopeless ignorance of the whole subject of the etiology of such diseases as cholera. No facts are more widely known among people of intelligence than the ways in which cholera can be disseminated, and the rapidity with which it may spread from a single-tainted source. 'Some internal or external factor", he informs us, "comes to the surface and assumes an epidemic form," a fact which "assumes an epidemic form" is certainly a new and strange animal hitherto unknown to science. If Mr. Wacha will take the trouble to make even a slight study of the mass of literature relating to cholera; he will be amazed at the profundity of his present ignorance. But as he would doubtless characterize all scientific knowledge as "fads conjured up by the imagination of the Health Department," whose business it is to deal with these matters, I fear that he will not be induced to spare us further exhibitions of his nescience, until he has learnt the rudiments of the subject.

SCRUTATOR.

Mr. Charles Frohman has arranged with Mr. G. B. Shaw, Mr. J. M. Barrie, and Sir Arthur Pinero that each shall write a play for him, and that the three plays shall be produced on one evening at the Duke of York's Theatre. Each author will name the actors for the cast of his play.

The Lord Mayor's Mansion House Fund for the "Titanic" sufferers exceeded £305,000 when the mail left.

TRANSPORT WORKERS.

PRINCIPAL OBSTACLE TO A SETTLEMENT.

Men Demand Reinstatement of Strikers.

MR. ASQUITH'S MIDNIGHT CONFERENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 16.

Negotiations continue between the transport workers and their leaders. Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons to-day again postponed his statement.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Strike Committee had an interview with Mr. Asquith, with reference to the Devonport strike, at midnight. The meeting broke up at one o'clock this morning, and was without result.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The strike negotiations continue, but the great obstacle to a settlement is the demands for the reinstatement of strikers.

OFFICERS' DRESS.

Army Council Considering Possibility of Economy.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The *Morning Post* says that the Army Council is specially considering various proposals for economy in officers' kits. One proposal is for the establishment of an officers' clothing branch to provide uniforms and undertake repairs on moderate terms, or for gradual payment. Another proposal is for the general adoption of the open serge jacket with soft brown shirt underneath, similar to the American field service kit.

EAST AFRICA.

Retirement of Col. Sir P. Girouard.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Mr. Henry Belfield, British Resident in Perak, has been appointed Governor of East Africa in the place of Sir Percy Girouard, resigned.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The *Times* states that Sir Percy Girouard has accepted an important position with Messrs. Armstrong. There is no question of friction with the Colonial Office or Settlers.

Colonel, Sir Percy Girouard is a French Canadian, 45 years old, and the son of a distinguished citizen of the Dominion, (now dead), who once acted as Deputy Governor-General of Canada. Sir Percy has had a most distinguished career. He was a major of Engineers in 1899, with but eleven years' service. He served in the Dongola Expeditionary Force in 1896, when he won the D. S. O.; in the Nile Expedition 1897; Railway Traffic Manager, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich 1890-95; Director of Soudan Railways 1896-98; President of Egyptian Railway Board, 1898-99; Director of Railways, South Africa; Commissioner of Railways Transvaal and Orange River, 1902-04. Since 1906 he has held various gubernatorial appointments, notably, High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria, Governor of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and since 1909, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate.

His principal publication is a History of the Railways during the war in South Africa. He was knighted (K. C. M. G.,) in 1900.

Mr. Henry Conway Belfield, C. M. G., has been British Resident of Selangor, Federated Malay States, since 1902. He is 57.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Commissiou to Visit India in the Autumn.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Mr. Montagu, in a written reply to Sir John Spear, states that a Scientific Commission will leave England in the Autumn to study foot-and-mouth disease in India.

THE KOLAPORE CUP.

Individual Scores of the Indian Team.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Kolapore Cup has been won by England with 761 points.

Other scores were :—South Africa, 750, Guernsey 725; India, 724, South Africa won the Colonial prize.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Indian scores in the Kolapore cup competition were:—Smith 97; Harding 94; Maunder 93; Forbes 93; Barden 91; Matthews 90; Sewell 84; Bogie 82.

FRENCH ANTI-MILITARISTS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

At the suggestion of M. Briand, the ex-Premier, President Fallieres has released Gustave Herve and other anti-militarists now in prison.

Herve, in response, publishes a letter full of coarse abuse of M. Poincare, the Prime Minister, and M. Briand.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, JULY 17.

A *Times'* message from St. Petersburg states that it is asserted in well-informed quarters that negotiations between Tokio and St. Petersburg for the conclusion of a virtual alliance are practically completed, and that Prince Katsura, who will arrive in St. Petersburg on the 21st instant, will put the final touch to the Ambassadors' labours.

A NEW KNIGHT.

LONDON, JULY 17.

King George, on the occasion of his visit to Winchester, has conferred a knighthood on Mr. Francis Fox, consulting engineer in Westminster and the City of London.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Prosecution of Defaulters in Australia.

M. P.'S AND PUNISHMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Numerous prosecutions are taking place in Australia, owing to cadets failing to perform their statutory drills, some from religious scruples. They have been ordered to make up the arrears, and some have been fined £5.

Members of Parliament are objecting to the heavy fines.

CANADA AND EMPIRE.

Another Striking Speech by Mr. Borden.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Mr. Lyttelton, to night, presided at a dinner in the House of Commons to Mr. Borden and his colleagues. The chairman in his speech dwelt on the importance of the mission of the guests. He said our supreme idea for years had been to have one Imperial Navy and therewith a voice in the control of the foreign relations of the Empire.

Mr. Borden, speaking on behalf of the delegates, emphasised Canada's earnest eagerness to share the burden in the day of peril ; but he warned his hearers that Canada would never willingly accept the position of ward of her self-constituted guardians.

The next ten or twenty years, he said, would be critical in the Empire's history. He trusted that, in the future, they would not have cause for vain regret at neglected opportunities.

WHAT CANADA WILL DO.

LATER.

A message to the *Times* from Toronto says the interest in Canada is intense with regard to the negotiations now in progress between the Canadian delegates and the Imperial Government.

It is understood, says the message, that the Dominion will not give Dreadnoughts to the Admiralty, but that it will build Dreadnoughts at intervals of from two to three years, which will be assigned to the Imperial Navy in wartime. They will be the chief vessels of the Canadian fleet if one is established.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Forecasted Heavy Outlay for the Mediterranean.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Mr. Churchill will announce the Supplementary Naval Estimates on the 18th instant.

Reports in the newspapers indicate a heavy outlay for the Mediterranean and for increasing the pay of seamen.

MANNING AND PAY.

A departmental committee is being established to deal with the manning of the Navy and increase in pay. Lord Fisher has been asked to preside.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The *Times* states that a Royal Commission, with Lord Fisher as Chairman, will be appointed to investigate the question of fuel in the Navy. It is also hoped that the Commission will be able to enquire into the rates of pay in the Navy with a view to the removal of grievances.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Nothing official has been made public with regard to the Naval Committee.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Liverpool Dockers and the Clearing House.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool dockers, who went on strike on account of resentment at the clearing-house to work the Insurance Act, have decided to resume to-morrow, the Labour leaders having satisfactorily explained the working of the clearing-house.

LONDON, JULY 17.

On arrival of the Anchor liner "Media" at Glasgow yesterday, dockers refused to work as the foreman insisted on engaging only men with insurance cards.

A MEDICAL BOYCOTT.

Two doctors have resigned their appointments in connection with the Welsh National Memorial Scheme. Nine other appointees have received a letter from the British Medical Association suggesting that they follow this example as it is essential that doctors should not accept posts which will facilitate the working of the Insurance Act until the demands of the medical profession have been met.

LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Lord Kitchener paid a visit to Buckingham Palace yesterday.

He afterwards visited the Foreign Office where he had a long conference with Sir Edward Grey and the officials.

THE "PERSIA" CASUALTY.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The P. and O. Company has made arrangements for the delivery of the mails carried by the s s."Persia" in Bombay on due date.

THE NEW YORK CRIME.

NEW YORK, JULY 17.

A chauffeur has been arrested in connection with the murder of Rosenthal.

COTTON GAMBLING.

WASHINGTON, JULY 17.

The House of Representatives has passed the Beall Bill, prohibiting dealing in cotton futures.

THE Punjab Government have not yet received any reply from the Supreme Government to their recommendation on the modification of Council Regulations. It is expected, however, that these regulations will be ready for operation in the next general election.

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

Proposed Programme up to 1917.

THE TEST MATCH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 16.

An Imperial Cricket Conference was held at Lord's to-day. The question of arriving at the final result of the triangular contests was deferred till necessity arose.

It was proposed that England should visit South Africa in 1913-14 and Australia in 1915-16, that Australia should visit South Africa in 1914-15 and England in 1916; and that South Africa should visit England in 1917.

The scheme, however, was not definite, some delegates not being invested with sufficient powers.

THE TEST MATCH.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The test match between Australia and South Africa was continued at Lord's to-day.

Australia completed the first innings, the total being 390. Kelleway made 102 and Bardsley 164.

South Africa went in again and had scored 146 for eight wickets when play ceased.

The King was present in the afternoon and the teams were presented to His Majesty in the tea interval.

LONDON, JULY 17.

On the resumption of the test match between South Africa and Australia, to-day, South Africa completed their first innings for 173 runs, of which Llewellyn contributed 59. Matthews took four wickets for 29 runs, and Macartney three for 29.

Australia then went in again, and when stumps were drawn, had made 48 runs without the loss of a wicket.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Warwick beat Northants, at Birmingham, by 303 runs.

Derby beat Somerset, at Derby, by 133 runs.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

Mr. Montagu to Attend the First Council Meeting.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The *Times* says it is stated that Mr. Montagu has been invited by Lord Hardinge to attend the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi, and that it has been agreed that he shall be absent from the Autumn sitting of Parliament in order to fulfil the engagement.

RAILWAYS IN PERSIA.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Sir George Robertson in the House of Commons to-day, said he was aware of Russia's proposal to build a railway from Julfa to Tabriz, independently of the Trans-Persian line. He did not know whether Persia had sanctioned the project, but he was already in communication with the British Minister in Teheran with regard to the proposal of a British firm to construct a line in the South. If the concession for a railway were given in the North we should claim a corresponding concession in the South; but the railway from Julfa to Tabriz was not a very extensive project.

A BORDER BLOOD-FEUD.

Far-reaching, and one of the Most Exciting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 17.

In connection with the affair in the Afrid country, in which one of the Zakka Khel named Usman Khan was treacherously killed when on a friendly visit to Yar Mahomed Khan of Chura, a venerable and fanatical Mullah named Syed Akbar, has declared Yar Mahomed's life to be justly forfeit by reason of this breach of hospitality.

A party under Usman Khan's son made a desperate attack on Chura at dawn on the 8th instant, and succeeded in killing and wounding eight men. This particular blood feud promises to be one of the most exiciting in the borderland, and may involve most of the Malekdin and Zakka sections in it before it comes to an end.

THE KHOST TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 17.

General Janbaz Khan has been sent to the Khost Valley on the special mission, it is said, to coerce the Jabar section of Mangals who have not yet made their submission. They have retired to their hills, and sangared defiles and are sullenly waiting to be attacked. They will probably be leniently dealt with as orders from Kabul are, apparently, to pacify the Khost and adjoining hill tracts without resort to any stern measures.

CALCUTTA FOREIGN TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

The Customs figures show that there was a large expansion of the foreign trade of Calcutta during the month of June. Imports for the months increased by nearly 48 lakhs of rupees, there being an improvement of 21 lakhs in cotton piece-goods, and 11 ½ lakhs in sugar. An advance of 87 lakhs in exports of Indian merchandise is reported. Barley shows an increase of 37 lakhs, rice 29 lakhs, jute 15 lakhs, and jute manufactures 42 lakhs, while wheat declined by 21 lakhs and linseed by 39 lakhs. The coal and tea exports also show increases.

MEMORIAL TO NABHA RULER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 17.

The Maharajah of Nabha has decided to commemorate the name of his father, the late Maharajah Hira Singh, by an educational endowment of Rs. 1,50,000, the interest on which will be awarded as scholarships to the sons of the subjects of the Nabha State, without distinction of caste or creed, to enable them to finish their education in Europe.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Twenty Persons Injured on the B. N. Railway.

A STARTLING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHURDA ROAD, B. N. RY. (BENGAL) JULY 17.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway wires :—This morning at 2-10 a.m. No. 549 down extra passenger train collided with No. 554 up extra passenger train at Sakhigopal station. About twenty passengers were very slightly injured, including the fireman and khalassses of the down train.

RELIGIOUS RIOT IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 17.

For some time past the Sunni Mahomedans of Karachi have been surging with a theological controversy of a subtle kind regarding the prophetic inspiration of Mahomed, with the result that these people, mostly illiterate, have pitched themselves into two rival camps. Moulvi Abdul Karim Daras leads one faction and Moulvi Sadik of Kahda the other party. Several theological discussions have taken place between the two parties at Karachi and Tatta. As a consequence the feelings of the followers of both sides have been much embittered against each other. A few days ago a discussion on the subject was held at Tatta. The followers of each Moulvi wired to Karachi that their opponent was defeated. These telegrams created much excitement and led to rioting among this sect with the result that the police had to intervene and apply to the City Magistrate of Karachi to issue warrants against six individuals binding them down to keep the peace. The police also sent up for trial twenty-one Mahomedans belonging to both sections on charges of rioting.

A RETIRING CIVILIAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 17.

The Hon. Mr. A. R. Castle-Stuart Stuart, C.S.I., I.C.S., retired from the service yesterday. He came to this Presidency towards the close of 1879 and his long service of thirty-three years has been spent entirely in the Revenue Branch. "From Assistant Collector to First Member of the Board of Revenue" might fitly describe his career in Madras. The only judicial appointment he held was a "paper" one of District and Sessions Judge while he held the sustantive appointment of Third Member of the Board of Revenue, and Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records. Mr. Castle-Stuart Stuart was an able and efficient district officer, but it was only after he joined the Board of Revenue that he became well known to the public by the enthusiasm with which he threw himself into the movement initiated by the Government for the improvement of agriculture.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

The first step of the Calcutta Improvement Trust in its huge task of cleansing the city is announced. The Trust will acquire a plot of land, about half a square mile in extent near Burra Bazar. The area will be laid out with two roads running East to West and five from North to South, each forty feet wide. It is not proposed that the Trust should erect any of the new buildings excepting such public conveniences which the Corporation may consider to be required. The shape of the area is rectangalar.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT GANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

Intimation has been received that the notorious dacoit, Allahdad Khan, brother of an equally notorious offender, Mohammad Hossain, who is still at large, has been sentenced to be hanged by the Sessions Judge of Campbellpur. The rewards for the arrest of the rest of gang to which this man belonged have been raised to the aggregate of Rs. 7,000 by the Punjab Government. It is hoped that this increase, together with certain departmental action which is being taken by the Commissioner, will prevent a recurrence of trouble.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

Approval has been given to the employment of Lieutenant H. W. Dakeyne, 1st Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, with the West African Regiment.

Lieut, J. H. Pelly, 4th Batt. Worcestershire Regiment, is appointed to the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Lieut. R. S. H. Townshend, 2nd Batt. North Staffordshire Regiment, has been appointed to the Army Pay Department.

Captains J. H. Caldwell-Horsfall, Royal Field Artillery and H. St. J. Cruickshank, Royal Garrison Artillery, embark for duty in India, on the 12th of September next.

Major-General Mansfield, Director of Supplies and Transport, is permitted to retire with effect from the 1st of September next.

Lieut. Col, Wynch, 41st Dogras, has been permitted to reside out of India from October next on vacating the command of his regiment.

The following officers of the Indian Army are permitted to retire:—Colonel V. M., Stockley from the 12th of June, 1912; Col. L. S. Peyton from the 13th of June, 1912; Major Guthrie Smith, 10th Gurkhas, from the 23rd of August, 1912.

The death is reported of Lieutenant H. G. F. Forbes, 88th Infantry, at Cannanore on the 17th of July.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

It is stated that while the B. I. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer "Angora", outward bound for Rangoon, was proceeding down the river yesterday morning the backwash caused the mooring chains of the petroleum wharf pontoon to snap, resulting in the pontoon going adrift. While passing along the wharf, it collided with the pipes belonging to several petroleum companies.

The B. I. S. N. steamer "Orissa," bound for Bombay, ran ashore near Melancholy Point, seven miles below Garden Reach, in the Hooghly yesterday. The Port Commissioners despatched the tug "Rescue" to her assistance. No damage is reported to have been caused to the vessel.

ANARCHIST CRIMES.

Family of Police Victim Provided for.

A JAGIR IN PERPETUITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

Government has issued the following Communique :—Khan Bahadur Shamshul Alum was murdered by an anarchist within the precincts of the Calcutta High Court on the 24th of January, 1910. He had served in the police department with credit and distinction for thirty-four years and his able, courageous and unsparing efforts in the detection and repression of anarchical crime had won for him the rank of Deputy Superintendent and the title of Khan Bahadur.

Government announced immediately after his murder that arrangements would be made to confer a suitable grant of land on the widow and children, and in the meantime a sum of money was handed over to them to provide for their immediate wants.

The necessary formalities have now been presented to the widow conveying in perpetuity to her, and to the male descendants in the male line of the late Khan Bahadur a jagir, the present rental of which is Rs. 5,373 comprising the villages of Chandabad alias Benipur, Mathuradanga alias Mathurapur, Budhra and Satnakhi in the thanas of Asanpur and Nabagram in the District of Mursidabad.

The jagir will be held revenue-free during the life-time of the widow and her eldest son, and at half-rates by the next holder and thereafter at full rates.

NEW TROOPING CARRIAGE.

Thought for the Comfort of the Soldier.

RECENTLY the staff of the Carriage and Waggon Department of the G. I. P. Railway have been engaged on the construction of a new type of carriage for trooping. The present arrangements, particularly considering the comfort of the soldier, are unsatisfactory, and not only the G. I. P. Railway, but also the North Western Railway—these two being the systems, which are principally concerned with trooping—have been endeavouring to produce a carriage which will be more satisfactory than those which are in use at present. The carriages now used, in fact, are only third-class carriages, and these accommodate 65 men per bogey or 16 per compartment, and of these only four are able to lie down at night in hammocks slung from end to end of each compartment. The Military authorities have suggested to the railways that a new carriage might be designed, which would allow every man to lie down at night. This the G. I. P. Railway appears to have accomplished. A bogey carriage has been designed to hold 66 men, and to be divided into eleven compartments. In each compartment these men will be able to sleep in narrow beds on either side; the ordinary seats provide two beds, while above each of them are two other berths, which when not in use, will fold back against the sides.

Yesterday afternoon, a carriage constructed on this design was inspected at Victoria Terminus by a Military Committee consisting of Major-General Gorringe, C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the Bombay Brigade, as president, and Colonel W. W. Pike, D.S.O., A.D.M.S., Bombay Brigade. Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regt., Lieut.-Col. H. O. Vincent, Royal Garrison Artillery; and Major H. A. V. Cummins, D.A.A. and Q.-M.-G., Bombay Brigade. The carriage was shown to the Committee by Major Hepper, R.E., Agent, Mr Rumboll, Traffic Manager, and Mr. Bell, Superintendent, Carriage and Waggon Department, on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway, while a squad of six men of the Warwickshire Regiment, in full marching order and with kit bags attended to demonstrate the possibilities of the new carriage.

This Committee will report through divisional headquaters at Poona to the Army Headquarters at Simla, and they, in turn, will advise the Railway Board, with whom the decision will finally rest whether the carriage will be generally adopted.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 14.

It wants two months to complete a year following the much lamented death of the late Nizam, Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur, G. C. S.I., G. C. B. His successor, His Highness Nawab Mir Oosman Ali Khan Bahadur, G. C. S. I., has, within the short space of ten months, effected wonderful surprises—surprises that redound to his credit as showing both his individuality and his force of character. Without much ado, the young ruler set to work and the result was the removal from office of high officials who hitherto ruled. The most wonderful surprise is the resignation of the Prime Minister, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., otherwise known as the Minister-Peshkar, and his succession by Nawab Salar Jung, the only surviving son of the late Sir Salar Jung II. The association of the latter with Nawab Imadul-Mulk (the Hon'ble Syed Hoosain Bilgrami, whilom member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India) in the administration of the Hyderabad State placates an otherwise anxious situation. The position of Madar-ul-Maham (Prime Minister) from the days of Mir Alum and Chundoolal was a great one and the powers exercised by him were nearly co-equal to those exercised by the Nizam himself. But after the advent of Nawab Sir Vicar-ul-Oomrah at the head of the Ministry, the late Nizam to check the open defiance offered to his own sovereign rights, put a palpable restriction on the powers vested in the successor of that Minister and the result was the unfortunate Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad could do nothing more than he was allowed to do. If he had underrated the powers given him or exceeded them, there is little evidence one way or the other. Truth to tell, the Maharaja was neither a politician nor a statesman—let alone a diplomatist—but that he was a gentleman in his public life it is agreed on all hands. When installing the present Nizam the Resident very emphatically impressed on him the wisdom of retaining the help and services of the trusted servants of his just then deceased father, particularly insisting that on no account so well tried a Minister as the Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad should be dispensed with.

The Birthday Banquet, which was deferred owing to the absence of the Resident and held on the 11th instant, was, indeed a brilliant success in every respect. In his post prandial speech, Colonel Pinhey was fairly outspoken. He did not think that at a public function like the present one it was necessary to belaud the Nizam. His Highness has been ruler of the State only for a comparatively short time and Hyderabad is a peculiar place. Yet there is nothing to arrest the expectation that the future will be a prosperous and progressive one Excluding politics, the Resident said he sincerely regretted the departure from official life, after an eventful career, of Sir Kishen Pershad and congratulated his successor most heartily. The latter, Nawab Jung, Colonel Pinhey assured his hearers, had everything in his favour : Youth, a historical and honoured name and an unblemished character.

The statement is repeated in well informed circle that Nawab Faridoon Jung who has been Private Secretary to five successive ministers and in later official life, Political Secretary to H. H. the Nizam's Government, contemplates retirement. It is well to keep in mind that on three occasions during the lifetime of the late Nizam he wanted to retire, but at the special request of his Highness the Nawab continued in harness.

EARTHQUAKE REPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 17.

On Monday, about midnight, a distinct shock of earthquake was felt at Kyauksi followed by three others shortly after, lasting three, seven and three seconds respectively.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LOQUACITY OF PUBLIC BODIES.

THE idea seems to be prevalent among a considerable number of popular representatives in the reformed Councils throughout India that if they were to stand well with their countrymen and, in particular with their electors, they should miss no opportunity of making aspeech, and the longer it was the better. The ingredients of which it is usually composed are a sentimental concern for the masses, criticism of some Government measure or official action making a nice apportionment of praise and blame, with a grievance or two thrown in to flavour the compound. As race-horses are taken round in the paddock in order that the spectators might note and admire their points, our ordinary legislators consider it incumbent on them to hold themselves up for inspection, and perform for the delectation of their public, they should prance and curvet and pirvuette in the most approved manner, and in various other ways display their high mettle and eagerness for the fray. Hence it is that the flow of oratory is abundant. The speaker may not have anything very striking or illuminating to say ; but he feels happy, provided he is allowed to disburden himself to the full of his patriotic sentiments. A writer has observed that loquacity has neither conscience nor compunction. This is an infirmity which the House of Commons shares with our local legislatures, and therefore we have, at least, the satisfaction of being in good company. Members of Parliament, in the absence of a time limit, are free to bore their colleagues without let or hindrance. The time-limit has been fixed in some of our Legislative Councils, and the long-winded naturally chafe against it. At the same time, the rule may sometimes operate prejudicially in the case of certain eminent Indians whom I can name. But if the rule is generally wholesome, its effect in exceptional instances, however it may be deplored, cannot be helped. Our public speakers have a tendency to be expansive and diffusive. They will do well to learn the art of condensation for the relief of their hearers in the Councils and elsewhere. I will give an instance which has always struck me, to show that it is possible to be brief as well as effective. Macaulay, describing the trial of the Bishops in the reign of James II, speaks thus of Somers, one of the counsel for the defence: "He spoke little more than five minutes. But every word was full of weighty matter; and when he sate down, his reputation as an orator and a constitutional lawyer was established." It was a great occasion, a national crisis involving questions which went to the root of the constitution; yet Somers, limiting his speech to five minutes, said all he had to say. Every Indian public man is not a Somers. But it may be allowed that if Somers could deliver a masterpiece of reasoning in five minutes at a historical State trial, our politicians must not find it impossible to express their views in twenty or thirty minutes on questions which, however important and absorbing, may not carry such grave and momentous issues as those which were at stake at the trial aforesaid.

URDU TRAINING COLLEGE.

Many public questions were discussed at the Bombay Legislative Council last week, I will only refer to one on the present occasion. The Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed moved for the establishment of a Urdu Training College, saying that it was urgently needed. He quoted the opinion of the late Mr. Budrudin Tyebji and Kazi Shahabudin on the wretched condition of primary education among Mahomedans. The position of Moslems, as of Indians generally, in regard to education has vastly improved since the opinion was expressed, and if the Urdu primary schools for Mahomedans still leave much to be desired with respect to attendance and efficiency, they are not quite so bad as they were, ten or twenty years ago. The paucity of trained teachers for Urdu schools is acknowledged on all sides. But the Hon. Mr. Prior upheld the departmental view that it is best in the interests of Mahomedans themselves that, foregoing sentiment, they should acquire a competent knowledge of the vernaculars of the district which are used in commerce and in the subordinate public service. The Hon. Mr. Claud Hill opposed the proposal from another point of view. He does not think that considering the number of Urdu schools in the Presidency, "the enormous expense" of a special Training College to supply their needs would be justifiable. In the presence of this sharp conflict of opinions, Sir Ibrahim came to the rescue with a modest alternative proposal. The candidate, to be eligible for admission to the Training College must pass the vernacular Final Examination, which is held in Marathi or Gujarati. Sir Ibrahim proposed that for Moslem candidates it should be held in Urdu, and as a corollary to this proposal, he added that adequate provision should be made in the existing institutions for giving instruction in Urdu. These are feasible propositions, and as the Government are likely to give them a trial I should expect the authorities in charge of Moslem education throughout Western India to give their hearty co-operation, in order to make the experiment a success.

MR. B. M. MALABARI.

The death of Mr. Malabari is a distinct loss to Bombay. I was long acquainted with him; but as he preferred to live as a recluse and was scarcely visible, I had few opportunities of meeting him. His look and figure could not prepossess one in his favour. He was short of stature, and his remarkable intelligence and ability did not shine in his face. But he triumphed gloriously over his inches by singular force of character. He came to wield immense influence on high and low; upon some that influence had a magic potency. No Indian was so well-known to high English officials and administrators in England and India. No Indian could exercise as much personal sway over some of the native chiefs as he. If a chief was in trouble, he went to Mr. Malabari for succour and advice, and he found in him the right person to go to. I understand that he was richly rewarded in some cases by his grateful clients, and as he built up his fortune side by side with his reputation, he devoted some of his substance to charity, much of which was in keeping with his character, secret and unostentatious. His ability, though above the common, could not have gained for him the position he enjoyed. His tact and shrewdness seemed to be greater than his ability, and he had diplomatic skill of a high order.

THE MAN AND HIS MISSION.

Mr. Malabari first made himself known by his journalistic writings. He had good, nervous, English at his command, with a deal of quiet humour, playful as well as caustic. But this alone would not have carried him far. He started with a mission in early life, and the moral impulse, which urged him on, put into it tremendous driving power. His heart bled for the terrible evils resulting from child marriages and enforced widowhood, and he set about arousing the public conscience against them. Many Hindus protested that a Parsi should interfere in the social concerns of their community, saying that the Parsis had enough to do to set their own house in order. But Malabari pursued his campaign with a dauntless spirit, and the fiery zeal of a crusader, and he succeeded in gathering round him a strong body of opinion, including that of some of the best and most enlightened Hindus, in favour of his cause. In his zeal and ardour and moral fervour of those days he approached W. T. Stead. The fruits of his labours were not apparent, and the social progress of the people being much slower than his ardent temperament desired, he was latterly inclined to be somewhat pessimistic about the future of his countrymen. This feeling, it is stated, was deepened, when he witnessed examples of political excesses and intemperance. His active campaign for the promotion of social reform had ceased long since. But the sacred cause was ever nearest his heart, and his zeal for social service exhibited itself, now in the establishment of a Seva Sadan, now in the opening of a Home for Consumptives. He transmitted some of his own latent fire to those who came under the spell of his personality, and therefore, whenever he came forward to promote any philanthropic scheme, he found zealous workers and supporters by his side. He died suddenly of heart failure at Simla. For himself, I believe, he could not have wished for a better end, or for a better place for his final rest than amidst the grandeur and solitude of the hill which he loved to visit from year to year.

DION.

LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The Language Problem in South Africa.

Cape Town, June 29.

The controversy over the teaching of the Dutch and English languages in the schools has been settled by the Government taking over the free schools that were established by Mr. Frazer as a protest against Mr. Hertzog's rigid bi-lingualism.

GERMAN NON-UNIONISTS.

Berlin, June 30.

The Social Democrats at Reichenhall recently gave the master bakers notice that they must not employ non-unionists. In consequence of this notice an elderly baker was dismissed and he sued the Baker's Union, with the result that the latter was ordered to indemnify the plaintiff against loss, and to pay him 28s. per week until he secured employment.

A FRENCH MURDER.

Paris, June 30.

Yesterday Paul Houssard was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for having murdered Henri Guillotin at Tours in June of last year. The trial caused a sensation, owing to the beauty of the murdered man's widow, who was brought to Tours by motor car every day during the trial and smuggled into court.

For several weeks stated the Paris correspondent of a London journal, in September last Tours and the region round have been endeavouring to unravel a mystery worthy of the pen of Balzac himself. In the middle of June M. Henri Guillotin, a man of independent means, who lived at Ruille-sur-Loire, 30 miles from Tours, arrived in the latter town to see what progress workmen had made with a house he had purchased on the Quai Paul-Bert, where he intended to live with his wife in order to be nearer their boy at school.

A room of the house was already furnished, so that M. Guillotin could spend the night there. Mme. Guillotin never again saw her husband alive. She communicated with friends in Tours, and learned that about 7 o'clock in the evening he had dined at his customary hotel. From that point the missing man's movements could not be traced. The workmen employed on the house had seen nothing of him. The door of the furnished room was locked.

It was finally burst open, and, between the chimney and the bed, M. Guillotin was discovered lying on the floor, with a sheet and blanket covering the upper part of his body. Two bullet marks in the head showed how he had come by his death.

The unfortunate man had been attacked from behind. But robbery was evidently not the motive of the crime, for his watch, rings, purse, and pocket-book had not been touched. The only circumstance that was extraordinary was that one of the pockets of his trousers had been slit open.

As there were no masks to show that the room had been entered by the window, it was concluded that M. Guillatin had been murdered by someone who had accompanied him to his room.

After a time M. Paul Houssard, cousin of Mme. Guillotin, was arrested. And now Mme. Guillotin herself is in prison.

The allegation is that Paul Houssard, Mme. Guillotin's cousin and lover, was the murderer. On the day on which the victim left Ruille for Tours M. Houssard suddenly interrupted his journey from Luynes to Paris and started for home in his motor-car. He reached Tours at 8 o'clock in the evening. He has been able to prove that he was in a cafe about half-past 9, but he did not get back to Luynes till mid-night at least.

The prosecution will maintain that Paul Houssard did not get back till 2 o'clock in the morning, and that in the interval he had motored on to Ruille in order to inform Mme. Guillotin of the murder he had committed.

Mlle. Laudreau, a lady who has now made a confession involving the arrest of Mme. Guillotin sent an anonymous letter some weeks ago to the juge d'instruction, purporting to be written by an old fisherman, and declaring that Houssard's motor car had been seen in Ruille on the night in question. It appears that Mme. Guillotin had made a confidante of her friend Mlle. Laudreau, but the secret was too heavy for this lady's conscience. Mlle. Laudreau had sworn to Mme. Guillotin, on the head of the latter's child, that she would never betray her. A few days later she asked a priest to release her from her oath. The priest, however, refused.

Madame Laudreau, nevertheless, told the Judge Madame Guillotin had made a statement to her to the effect that Houssard came to her and said, "You are free." She expressed the hope that he had not hurt a hair of her husband's head, but Houssard's reply was "Too late." He was restless and kept looking at his watch. She let him out by the back gate, and as he left he said his motor was near, and that he had thrown his stained clothes into the river.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

London June 29.

In consequence of America's proposed dues for the use of the Panama Canal, and Canada's consequent threat to retaliate against American shipping in Canada's waterways, hereafter created, some Americans propose compliance with the letter of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, providing for entire equality for all nations using the canal, but they suggest the payment of a subsidy equivalent to the tolls on American ships.

The "Manchester Guardian" remarks : "Although scrupulous Americans denounce the lastnamed policy as a discreditable evasion of international obligations, it seems to us that rebates would be "less injurious to foreigners than direct exemption, inasmuch as the subsidies payable would come from the American Treasury, and be a burden upon the American taxpayer and not upon foreign shipping and commerce."

INTERVIEWED on the importance of motor-vessels in the future, Lord Pirrie recently said: "I think motor-vessels will be of special importance in ocean navigation. The only trouble is that oil does not exist in England, Germany or France. But in America, especially Western America, motor-vessels will be largely used soon, as oil is plentiful and much cheaper than coal. However, for large Transatlantic liners, steam power will prevail for the present until more experience has been obtained. There is no doubt that for the carrying trade motor vessels of from 10,000 to 12,000 tons are superior to steamers of the same size, and for that reason their invention means a revolution in navigation."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Charges of Fraud against Cotton Merchants.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

In the Insolvency Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Heaton, the matter of Chunilal Sakarlal, an insolvent cotton merchant, whose discharge had been adjourned pending the enquiry into certain charges of undue preference brought against him by Gurbaukrai Sukanand and others, was called up.

Mr. Jinah appeared on behalf of the Insolvent and Mr. D. N. Bhadurji for the opposing creditors.

Mr. Bhadurji, in opening his case, said that it was incumbent on him under Clause (i) of Section 39 of the Presidency Insolvency Act to substantiate charges of undue preference which they were making against the insolvent. Under that section undue preference was said to have been committed if within a period of three months of his insolvency the insolvent made certain payments to certain parties in preference to other creditors. In the present case the insolvent had paid his brothers as wages three sums viz., Rs. 980, 100, and 100. It would be proved that the brothers were not entitled to any wages as the family was an undivided Hindu family. He had paid his cousin Rs. 17,000 on the 19th January, 1911, and between the 25th and 31st January, 1911, he had transferred to his uncle, Harilal Savailal, 959 bales of cotton worth about Rs. 70,000 which was one of his assets. He has explained that he sold these bales to his uncle at five per cent. below the market rate. It would be proved that he had sold them considerably below the market rate. They would also prove various other transactions of undue preference having taken place within the three months preceding the insolvency. They would also prove that the schedule filed by the insolvent was false. For instance he had shown in the schedule that he was a debtor to the firm of Ram Gopal to the extent of Rs. 13,000. In this connection they would proves that he had made false entries and erased certain figures and substituted others. An inspection of the books would easily prove this charge. He had also further made certain omissions in his schedule of the names of persons to whom he was really indebted. He had intentionally overstated the amounts due to others. In conclusion the opposing creditors were prepared to prove that the insolvent had embarked on hazardous and rash speculations and his conduct amounted to criminal negligence. His liabilities amounted to over Rs. 3,63,000, while his assets were hardly worth Rs. 70,000, the major part of which he had disposed in favour of his father, uncle, cousin and brothers. So that when the Official Assignee took charge he had barely Rs. 5,000 left. He had no reasonable expectation of paying his creditors, and in spite of this state of things he continued to trade. Mr. Bahadurji then read the evidence relating to the case.

The case is proceeding.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

His lordship also heard the matter of Ganeshdas Panalal and others, a matter which had been pending since 1907. The insolvents were large cotton merchants with extensive business connections. The creditors were about 280 in number, and the insolvents stated that they had settled with all except eleven Marwadis, on whom notices could not be served.

The liabilities of this insolvent firm amounted to six lakhs of rupees while the assets realised amounted to three lakhs. The creditors had received a dividend of about eight annas in the rupee.

Mr. Bhadurji on behalf of the insolvents applied for a rule discharging his clients—with regard to the eleven Marwadis whose claim amounted to Rs. 10,000, he suggested that a notice be inserted in the Bombay Government Gazette in accordance with the usual practice of the court.

His lordship granted the application.

In the matter of Jankiprasad Santuprasad, an interim order was granted, as prayed for.

In the matter of Guma Ramji, Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar applied for a provisional order, which was opposed by Mr. Fazubhai Rahimtulla on behalf of Balvant R. Soman, an opposing creditor. His lordship granted a protection order till the next sitting of the court.

In the matter of Gerald Pickard, Mr. Jehangir Patel informed the Court that this insolvent was now in Calcutta; but had come to Bombay to be present at this hearing. He, however, suddenly fell ill and had to go back. Mr. Patel produced a medical certificate and asked his lordship to postpone the discharge for three months, if his lordship was not prepared to grant his client his discharge in absentia. His lordship adjourned the matter for three months.

DISCHARGES.

His Lordship granted discharge to the following insolvents; Gulam Ali Lagan, Shaik Mahomed Ismail; Krishnarao G. Velkar, and J. Thakar and others.

AN ACQUISITION CASE.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal in the course of which it was stated that great hardship was inflicted on the appellant in consequence of the action of the Collector of Belgaum in having acquired only a portion of notified land for Government purposes, excluding a portion on which stood a pucca built masonry well and a windmill. This was an appeal presented by Sakharam Sinde against an award of the Collector of Belgaum, which had been confirmed by the District Judge.

The facts as disclosed showed that Government, by notification, ordered certain land belonging to the appellant to be acquired for the purpose of constructing a Government building. After the issue of the notification the Collector entered into certain negotiations with the appellant as to the extent of the land required, and in spite of Government orders, it is alleged, excluded from the purchase a rectangular portion of the land on which the appellant had at a heavy outlay built a pucca masonry well and a windmill.

The Collector awarded Rs. 80 per acre for the land acquired and granted a compensation of Rs. 1,050 for two houses, Rs. 1,250 for the well, and Rs. 138 for the trees on the land. This award the District Judge confirmed being of opinion that it was extremely liberal.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji, who appeared for the appellant, urged that the Collector was bound to acquire the whole land described in the Government notification, and that the Collector could not withdraw at pleasure from the acquisition of any portion of the land.

The appellant was therefore entitled to damages for the exclusion of the land on which stood the well and windmill and claimed a compensation amounting to Rs. 10,360. He further urged that there was nothing to show that the Collector had any authority from Government, to modify their notification. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said that "prima facie" it did seem that the severance complained of must cause damage to the appellant, because if the land was taken away the well became practically useless and would lie on the appellant as a burden, and held to that extent the property was injured as the well and the land depended on each other. His lordship reversed the decree of the District Judge and ordered the case to be sent back to the District Judge for recording evidence as to whether the severance of the land on which stood the well had injuriously affected the property of the claimant and to dispose of the claim according to law.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, who delivered a separate judgment, concurred, but added that it was for the appellant to show that under clause 3 of section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act he had suffered damage.

KEEPING A STABLE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor, sitting in the Criminal Appellate Court, heard an application for revision presented by Rustomji Bomanji, who was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 7 by Mr. Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

The accused had been charged with keeping or allowing to be kept on his premises bullocks for hire without a license from the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Godinho who appeared for the accused urged that no offence had been committed and that section 394 of the Bombay City Municipal Act was not applicable as the accused did not charge any rent for allowing the bullocks to remain on his premises. He had only a preferential right for his goods being conveyed.

Mr. M. R. Jardine urged that as the cartmen charge hire for the goods so conveyed, section 394 was applicable.

Their lordships rejected the petition and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

CLAIM AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE.

Their lordships also disposed of an appeal presented by Ratilal Maneklal Mamledar of Broach in which the Secretary of State for India was one of the respondents.

A suit was instituted in the court of the District Judge, Broach, by Ambaskankar, Uttamram and Krishnalal Uttamram to recover from the Secretary of State in Council a sum of Rs. 20-5-4. The plaintiffs obtained a decree against one Dada Mia Ahmad Mia and in execution obtained an order of the court for the attachment of one-third of his todagira allowance. The order was a prohibitory order sent to the Mamledar of Broach for execution, but execution of which was not carried out by him for the reasons recorded, the sum which the plaintiffs sought to attach being paid to one Sadu Mia Dalu Mia. The plaintiffs then applied to the Collector, the Commissioner and the Government of Bombay for redress without success. During the hearing of the suit Ratilal Maneklal Thakore, the Mamledar, was added by the order of the court as a second defendant. The District Judge held that section 5 of the Bombay Act VII of 1887, provided that any money due or likely to be due to a judgment debtor on account of todagiras allowance might be attached in execution of a decree against him. He held that following the rulings of the Bombay High Court, the Secretary of State was not liable, but that according to the ruling of the Privy Council at page 323, Indian Law Reports, 28 Bombay series, defendant 2, Ratilal the Mamledar was liable as he paid the money to Sadu Mia, in spite of the court's order and therefore could not be said to have acted in pursuance of any provisions of the law. The District Judge passed a decree against defendant No. 2 for the amount claimed.

Before their lordships it was urged that in the absence of any proof of malice the act of the Mamledar, was done in good faith and that he was protected by section 6 of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar held that the action of the Mamledar did not amount to a tort and could not be held to be a contempt of court, and reversed the decree of the District Judge and dismissed the claim.

POLICE COURTS.

SEQUEL TO MURDER CASE.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, at Mazagon, yesterday Superintendent Meyers charged Rama Satappa, approver in the Mazagon murder case, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

The facts of the case have been reported.

The accused, in pleading "guilty," said he had given a false version before Mr. Dastur.

Superintendent Meyers said there had been no miscarriage of justice in the murder case and he, therefore, did not press for a severe punishment.

Having regard to the fact that the accused had been in jail for nearly three months, his worship sentenced him to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SWINDLING PILGRIMS.

Mr. Oliveira also disposed of the case in which Inspector Mahomed Hussein Taki of the C. I. D. charged Kalandarkhan Mir Alamkhan (55) and Mirza Mahomed Azam (35) with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of Rs. 620 belonging to Syed Abdul Hakim Syed Abdul Karim, a Mahomedan pilgrim from Kabul.

The facts of this case have been previously reported.

His worship, delivering judgment, recited the facts of the case and said the complainant and his witness Sadrulla, seemed respectable men and had impressed his worship with the fact that they had told the truth in the witness-box. The conduct of both the accused throughout showed that they never had the intention of purchasing tickets for the complainant and Sadrulla. Each abetted the other in cheating the complainant of Rs. 320. He convicted the accused and sentenced each to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

On the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 300, his worship convicted both the accused and sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to begin after the expiry of the sentences in the cheating case.

A FALSE CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Deputy-Inspector Home charged Rama Kumna, a municipal employee, with assaulting a public servant, namely, Yassim Khem Sher, police ramosi No. 837 on Monday last.

The evidence showed that Monday last was pay-day for the municipal employees and the complainant and another police ramosi were on duty to keep order. As there was a noise outside the pay-office the ramosis were sent to eject the accused and his companions. While they were executing these orders, the complainant alleged that he was beaten by the accused with a stick on his head and back.

The defence was that the complainant kicked Gangabai, the wife of the accused, and hit her with his umbrella, and when the accused attempted to interfere he was arrested and charged.

His worship believed the defence and ordered the accused to be acquitted observing that the case against him was a false one.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, disposed of the case in which Valabhdas Bhanji, a dealer in old and second hand articles was charged with receiving stolen property. Superintendent Priestley prosecuted.

It appears that some time ago a large quantity of brass metal sheets and insulated copper wire was stolen from a cabin in the G. I. P. Railway Yard. Inspector O'Brien, while making inquiries, found that some Bhangis, who formed a gang of thieves, had committed the theft, and the metal was handed over to their headman, who styled himself a money-lender to Bhangis. This man had sold the metal to the accused at whose house a large quantity of clothes and other odd things were found by the police in addition to the railway property. On inquiry Mr. O'Brien was able to ascertain that these things had been stolen by the Bhangis. The Bhangis and their headman were convicted and sentenced by the magistrate some time ago, and the police next charged the accused before his worship under section 411.

The magistrate discharged the accused in connection with the Railway case, and in the other case convicted and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

WANTED IN CALCUTTA.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Detective Inspector Favel, C.I.D., charged G. A. Williams (36), a European, with theft and forgery.

The prosecution stated that on Tuesday night the accused was arrested in Colaba, in consequence of a telegram received from the Calcutta police.

The accused was ordered to be sent to Calcutta to be tried there.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JULY 16.

Yesterday, a shower of rain fell here in the morning again at noon clouds gathered and a slight shower of rain fell, but the strong wind that subsequently came up dispersed the clouds. In the evening the sky again became overcast and steady rain came down accompanied by flashes of lightning and thunder, 50 cents being measured. Showers also fell all along the main line, Nugala receiving the greater share. At some places seeds have germinated and we have got at Wadhwan and elsewhere a fresh supply of grass. Jetalsar has received heavy showers; Wansjalia also reports heavy rain.

Mr. Bresco Owen, Manager of the Gondal-Porbander Railway, was given a hearty send-off having gone on long leave to England. Mr. Iyer, the Traffic Superintendent, acts for him. This is the first instance in which a native officer has taken over charge.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Opinions of Chambers of Commerce Asked For.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The following letter has been addressed by the Hon. Mr. H. F. Howard, I.C.S., officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, to the Secretaries of the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Burma, Upper India, the Punjab and the Bengal National.

I am directed to invite the opinion of your Chamber with regard to certain suggestions which have been made for the alteration of the form in which Government securities are at present held in this country.

2. The position is that a holder of Government stock can either register it in Book Debt account, receiving in exchange a stock certificate, or hold it in the form of promissory notes. It has been suggested that the latter form is no longer suited to modern conditions, the chief objections which have been urged against it being:—

(1) That the system lends itself to forgery, the chances of immunity from detection being all in favour of the forger;

(2) That a bona-fide holder can never be sure of a good title until the note has been renewed;

(3) That in the event of renewal Government accepts all liability for past endorsements; that under the existing agreement with the Presidency Banks, who carry on the business of the Public Debt Offices on behalf of Government, this liability they are unable to discharge satisfactorily, in view of the difficulty of verifying a large number of signatures, written probably in several different languages or forms of character;

(4) That much inconvenience is caused to bona-fide holders of promissory notes by the precautions which the Public Debt Offices have to take in order to safeguard themselves from loss and which necessitate numerous inquiries, and various formalities, before a note is renewed.

3. The Government of India will be glad to know what weight your Chamber would attach to these objections. Such objections do not, of course, apply to the book debt form, but in view of the fact that the latter, not being transferable by endorsement, is presumably only suited to the requirements of those persons who are in need of a safe investment as a permanent measure, or for protracted periods and that by far the greater part of Government securities are held in the promissory note form, it has been suggested that these defects tend to militate against the popularity of Government securities with the general public.

SUGGESTION FOR ATTENTION.

4. Various suggestions have been made for the improvement of the present system. The three most important of these are enumerated below, and the Government of India will be glad to have the views of your Chamber upon the merits of each. The first suggestion is that most of the inconvenience, which is at present caused to note holders when presenting their notes for renewal, and which is a necessary consequence of the responsibility resting on a Public Debt Office to satisfy itself of the genuineness of the chain of endorsements upon a note, might be obviated if the law regarding the endorsement of promissory notes were brought into line with the English law regarding the endorsement of cheques payable to order, viz., Bills of Exchange Act of 1882 (45 and 46, Vict. Cap, 61) Section 60. As at present advised, the Government of India are of opinion that it would be difficult to apply to their promissory notes the rule of "discharge of liability by payment in due course" provided for in section 60 of the Bills of Exchange Act. The instruments concerned in the two cases are quite different in character. The essential characteristic of a cheque is that it is payable immediately, and it follows that the holder of it keeps it at his peril, and that a person taking it after it is due takes it also at his peril. The promissory note on the other hand is intended to be a continuing security. It is essentially not payable at sight and is, therefore, a suitable object of investment. The Government of India believe that the holders of promissory notes place great reliance upon the fact that at renewal the Public Debt Office becomes responsible for the genuineness of their title, and it is for consideration whether a reduction in this responsibility might not tend to render Government securities unpopular.

5. The second suggestion is that provision should be made in the law similar to that existing in England, where, under the Forged Transfer Act of 1891 (54 and 55 Vict. Cap. 43) Section 1 (2) safeguard is obtained against forgery by the payment of a fee of not more than 1-20 per cent. on transfers, or by some other method, in order to create a fund out of which compensation would be paid for loss incurred through forged transfers. Here again, the Government of India apprehend that such a measure might not be popular with the general public. Apart from the payment of the fee itself, special arrangements would have to be made for the levy of the fee, by means of stamps or otherwise, which would interfere with the facility with which transfers of Government promissory notes can be effected from one person to another.

CHANGE IN PROMISSORY NOTES.

6. The Government of India think that much more importance is to be attached to the third suggestion, viz., that a radical change should be made in the existing form of promissory notes. It is not suggested that any material change should be made in the present book debt form. But for that portion of the public, which requires an easily negotiable security, and which now holds securities in the promissory note form, it is suggested that a system of bearer bonds should be adopted. To such bonds would be attached interest coupons payable to the bearer, while the protection of non-negotiability could be afforded at the option of the holder, by arranging that he may make the bond non-negotiable and non-transferable by filling in his full name, designation and address in a space provided for the purpose. A specimen of such a bond, which has been suggested by the authorities of the Bank of Bengal, is enclosed. It is urged that the option of holding securities in either registered or bearer form would prove attractive, on account of the ease with which a holder could dispose of his holdings, the certainty of his always holding a good title the freedom from inconvenience arising from the present system of renewal and the facilities for the collection of interest afforded by a system of coupons payble to bearer.

7. The Government of India desire to reserve their opinion upon this suggestion until they are in possession of the opinion of commercial interests throughout the country. At the same time I am to point out that on more than one occasion attempts have been made, with little success, to popularize a system similar to that indicated above. Thus during the period 1859-1874 promissory notes payable to order with coupons payable to bearer were offered as an alternative to ordinary promissory note. These met with no favour from the public, who, it was reported, willingly paid a fee of Rs. 5 for their cancellation. Again from 1881 to 1887, tenderers for Government loans were given the option of taking their securities either in the form of ordinary promissory notes without coupons, or of ordinary promissory notes with coupons, or of bearer bonds with coupons. This offer was not renewed in the Loan Notification of 1888, as it was reported by the then Comptroller General that there was practically no demand for other than the ordinary uncouponed promissory notes.

BEARER BONDS.

8. In view of this experience the Government of India feel somewhat doubtful whether bearer bonds will prove attractive except to particular classes of investors, such as Banks, merchants, etc; and they are inclined to think that the absence of security as compared with the present "pay-to-order" promissory notes, would render such bonds unpopular with the general Indian public, who have not yet adopted the practice, prevalent in European countries, of depositing their securities with a Bank for safe custody. If bearer bonds were mislaid or stolen, they could be disposed of much more easily than the present promissory notes, while in the case of their complete destruction by fire or otherwise, recovery of their value would necessarily be as difficult as in the case of Currency notes. If, on the other hand, the holder exercised his option of making a bond non-negotiable, it would be lacking in that easy transferability which attaches to the existing promissory notes. At the same time the Government of India are ready to give due weight to the possibility that the disinclination of the general public to take such bonds in the past has been due to the want of publicity which was given to the arrangement, and to the fact that no special steps appear to have been taken to familiarize the general public with the advantages of a bearer bond system.

9. In the event of your Chamber deciding to recommend the issue of bearer bonds, I am to ask whether they consider that this should be as an alternative to or in substitution for promissory notes. At present only a very limited portion of the rupee debt is held in the form of stock. The Government of India would be glad to know whether if the advantages of the stock certificate form were more widely recognised it would, in the opinion of your Chamber, be sufficient to have the two alternatives of (a) stock certificates and (b) bearer bonds. Again if a system of bearer bonds were introduced should this be restricted to future issues of Government securities, or should all present holders of promissory notes be allowed the option of freely converting these into bearer bonds, the Indian Securities Act, 1886, being, if necessary, amended with this object?

10. The Government of India have also under their consideration certain minor suggestions designed to minimise the inconvenience and trouble caused, both to holders of notes and to the Public Debt Office upon the renewal of promissory notes. Thus it has been suggested that, should the latter be retained in their present form, the responsibility which at present rests upon the Public Debt Office to verify, on renewal of a note, the genuineness of the chain of endorsements, might be lessened, if the period of six years, prescribed in section 13 of the Act, after which Government is discharged from liability in respect of the original security, were reduced to three years. The Government of India will be glad to be favored with the opinion of your Chamber on the point, and to consider any other suggestions of a similar nature which your Chamber may wish to lay before them.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Progress of the Harwood League.

R, A. T. A. (2): HORNETS (0).

The Hornets did well against the Temperance team in the game on the Cooperage last evening, for though they were kept defending almost entirely throughout the first half of the game, no score had been registered at the interval.

In the second half, up to a certain period, the Civilians did even better, and had many turns at the attack. Their forwards, however, displayed a fatal tendency to be offside, and many excellent openings were thereby spoiled. Midway through Keefe scored for the soldiers, and shortly afterwards Hastings added another point. Towards the close the Hornets played up, and for some time kept the military defence busy, Bignell having one or two hot shots—particularly one from Strelly—to handle. Ashton and Ali Khan, at half, played splendidly for the Hornets, while Navin, in goal, despite some mistakes, also did well.

The teams were:—

R. A. T. A.—Goal, Bignell; backs, Bolton and Murrel; half-backs, Brown, Smart and Hughes; forwards, Smith, Hastings, Foster, Keefe and Ison.

Hornets:—Goal, Navin; backs, Wahab and James H; half-backs, Ali Khan, Ashton and Finnigan; forwards, Strelly, Cotterell, Downes, Windsor and James I.

REFEREE:—Mr. Ashenhurst.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	A.	P.
R. Warwicks ...	6	5	1	0	16	3	11
R. A. Temperance ...	6	4	1	1	10	5	9
R. G. Artillery ...	6	3	2	1	14	8	8
Bombay Gymkhana ...	6	3	1	2	12	5	7
Byculla M. I. ...	6	1	2	3	4	10	4
Hornets ...	6	2	0	4	4	15	4
Bombay Athletic ...	6	1	1	4	8	9	3
Y. M. C. A. ...	6	1	0	5	8	17	2

THE CALCUTTA SHIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

In the I.F.A. challenge shield competition, (second round) Sovabazar met Chinsura this evening. The replayed tie was played on the Sovabazar ground and resulted in a win for Sovabazar by a goal to nil. The point was scored in the second half.

The East Yorks met Dalhousie on the latter's ground, the home team losing to the soldiers by two goals to love. Dalhousie were pressing for the greater portion of the time, but there was no sting in their attack. The military scored once in each half.

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

The first mud sports held by the Bombay Gymkhana this monsoon took place yesterday on the Marine Lines. The weather remained fine and there was a very good attendance of spectators. The number of competitors was also more than moderate, especially when one considers the slippery state of the ground, and the fact that several riders, who were prominent at last year's meetings, such as Mr. E. G. Pearson, Mr. H. G. W. Maikle, Captain Haymes and others, are at present absent from Bombay. The tent-pegging event drew some ten or eleven entries and a very good show was made for a first meeting, while in view of the fact that at two jumps at least the ground was in a difficult condition, the jumping was distinctly creditable. The winner, Mr. Wallace, did two rounds without a mistake. There were only three ladies riding, but this small number, as in the case of the men, was partly due to the fact that several, who were out frequently last year are not now in Bombay.

Results:—

Tent-pegging: 1, R. F. R. Cooke; 2, J. W. Knight-Bruce.

Ladies' Calling Race: 1, Mrs. Richardson; 2, Mrs. McCausland.

Jumping: 1, J. Wallace; 2, J. W. Knight-Bruce; 3, J. R. Landon.

Off-Saddling Race: 1, H. W. Moulton; 2, J. W. Knight-Bruce.

Whistling-Coon Stakes: 1, Mrs. McCausland and R. F. R. Cooke; 2, Miss Warden and L. Graham.

Pony Scurry: 1, J. L. Thompson on Biscuit; 2, T. Bamber on Olivette; 3, J. R. Landon. Won by a good length.

POLO IN BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 17.

Two excellent games were played in the polo tournament this afternoon on the Palace ground. In the first match the 2nd Sappers and Miners met the Mysore Silledar Horse, the latter winning by 7 goals to 4, and in the second game 7th Hussars "B" team beat Mysore Imperial Service Lancers by 8 goals to 4. After heavy rain to-day the ground was in a rather heavy state and sundry spills occurred. Up to half-time in each match the play was remarkably even.

POLO.

There will be six games of polo to-morrow, at 5-45 p. m. (weather permitting).

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years'

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every, morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

Fatal Casualty in Bombay Harbour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The depression in the Bay which remains off Gopalpur is still unimportant. Monsoon rainfall has extended over Gujarat and the Punjab, except in the south-western districts and isolated showers have fallen in Baluchistan and Kashmir. There has also been nearly general rainfall on the West Coast off the Peninsula, Hyderabad, South Bombay and the Deccan, fairly general rain in the Central Provinces excluding Berar; local in Central India west and south Rajputana; fairly general in the United Provinces, south of Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam, Lower Burma, while there have been a few falls in Upper Burma.

The principal amounts are:—Bombay, Ratnagiri, Marmagao and Mangalore, each two inches; Karwar three; Goa and Hyderabad (Deccan), each an inch and a half; Calicut, Mercara, Chanda, Khandwa and Pachmarhi, each one inch; Dwarka four, Bhuj two inches; Fort Sandeman, half an inch; Simla, an inch and a half; Ludhiana and Meerut, each one; Cherrapunji and Rangoon, each an inch and a half.

Forecast: Rainfall will extend in the North West Frontier Provinces, South-west Punjab, Sind, and diminish in East Punjab, and the United Provinces.

ACCIDENT IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

On Tuesday evening, mutchwa No. 3027 was going alongside the s. s. "Masunda" to take coolies off, when the tindel and crew of the mutchwa noticed two tonies alongside the steamer. The tindel and crew of the mutchwa shouted out to their crews to steer clear. One of the tonies got clear, but the second did not do so with the result that the mutchwa ran into her and capsized her. The tindel and one kalasi were picked up and taken on board a grow which was lying alongside the steamer, but a kalasi named Abdulla Ata, aged about 21 years, sank and was drowned. A search was made, but his body was not recovered.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade Byculla Fort Colaba. In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Ct.
Previously registered.....	14·78	15·17	16·00	15·24
Wednesday, 17th July.....	1·80	2·15	2·14	2·01
Total	16·58	17·32	18·14	17·25
Same date last year.....	24·56	24·06	24·01	23·14

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 17.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corp'g. Total 1910.	Corp'g. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	2·15	18·10	29·29	21·60

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 17th July.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
2	20	22	89

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the submontane districts Rawalpindi has had 0·17", Lahore 0·48" and Ambala 0·33". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore and Ambala and in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0·23", Cawnpore 0·75", Allahabad 0·33" and Jhansi 0·34". Skies are heavily clouded at Jhansi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Jaipur; the minimum is above normal and Jacobabad, Bikaner and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar, and local in west Central India; Bhuj has had 2·24", Dwarka 3·73", Rajkot 0·27", Bhavnagar Para 1·40", Deesa 0·13", Ahmedabad 0·76", Surat 0·30", and Neemuch 0·37". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at most stations in Gujrat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Khandwa has had 0·70", Nagpur 0·41" and Chanda 0·98". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 2·01", Ratnagiri 2·06", Mormugao 1·84" and Karwar 3·37". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. Sholapur has had 0·28", Bijapur 0·20", Belgaum 0·51", Nizamabad 0·46" and Hyderabad 1·40". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

General Remarks.—Widespread rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the United Provinces and the submontane districts of the Punjab. Local rain has fallen in the Central Provinces. In Rajputana, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast, the precipitation reported has been insignificant.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Kathiawar and west Central India, and local rain in the United and the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Rajputana. A few showers are possible in the Punjab. A slight decrease in the amount of rainfall may occur on the west coast of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 17th July, was 29·688 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 3 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 6 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE Finance Committee of the Portuguese National Council recommends that £1,250,000 be expended upon the purchase of six destroyers, three submarines, and two small cruisers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MONSOON VOYAGINGS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, JULY 4.

One must be either very brave, very desperate, or imperatively ordered home on medical certificate, to face a voyage in the teeth of the monsoon, and this year the fact that a dilatory monsoon exercised the prophetic faculties of the Meteorological Department made any dealings with it in a steamer more than ever risky and a thing to be avoided. Especially as the "voyage" from Calcutta to London by sea—no other word will describe a journey that in its most favourable aspect is calculated to last 38 days, but that the least break in the weather or in the chapter of accidents may prolong to 42—promises few agreeable variants at the ports that mark the route from England to India, for a few short hours at Colombo, the same at Port Said, are the only settled stops until Genoa is reached according to the itinerary of the Anchor Line. From Calcutta to Colombo is a long cry, as to negociate the Hoogly takes the best part of two days for which is added the fearful moment at the mouth where the pilot ship is reached and that work of danger and of art, the dropping of the pilot and his budding coadjutor, the leadsman, into their boat as it falls and rises on the much too vigorous waves has to be carried out. To an unprejudiced observer, the mere fact that the Hoogly is the accepted high road from foreign lands to Calcutta, and that it requires a skilled pilot refreshed daily with a record of the latest vagaries of the river before he can take a vessel either up or down its treacherous tide is quite enough to unfit it for being the capital of India. The wonder is that the spirit of Job Charnock cast so long and so strong a spell on Viceroys and their Councillors as to keep it till now unchallenged as the Chief City of India. To Delhi, as to Rome, many roads lead, and the wayward Hoogly will henceforth be but the one that brings commercial Calcutta into the ring of great cities of the Indian Empire.

This year the monsoon, up to the third week in June, did little but make the Bay of Bengal sulk and wear a settled air of gloom with a threatening ground swell, varied by squalls of wind and such a grow which was lying alongside the steamer, but a kalasi named Abdulla Ata, aged about 21 years, sank and was drowned. A search was made, but his body was not recovered. rain as boat down the waves. But once outside Colombo breakwater, the playful winds of the season had a different sound and from there to Socotra and on to the Gulf of Aden, showed they could lead the dance in style. In spite of the most cunning steering and humouring of the monsoon by our Captain who went as much behind or beside it as could be managed while still keeping to the homeward route, the waves came up and hit us hard from time to time. The first that rose in its might on the last day of June caught eight men unawares, flung six of them into the sea and came against the bulwarks of the vessel. The accident was seen from the bridge, and the engines stopped as if by magic almost as soon as the cry "Man overboard" rang through the ship. Everyone hastened on deck, and the sight of two men dripping wet and more or less injured being carried along suggested that those who had fallen in had been rescued, but the word went quickly round that many more were in the water, life-buoys were thrown in without delay, and soon three lascars were seen to be swimming strong on the waves that were then huge, rolling, menacing things; a fourth man was close to the ship, whence a rope soon brought him on board, while a boat was being lowered as fast as sailor's hands could do it. In this, one of the officers and two men took their seats with oars and life-belts ready to cast on the waters. The swimmers, though they drifted far with the current and the strong wind that piled up the waves, were eventually overhauled by the boat, from which belts were thrown as soon as there was a chance of a swimmer catching one. Finally all three were brought in, one apparently not much the worse for his immersion, but the others required attention. While these, and the others first rescued, were being restored and examined, a search went on for the others, a rapid muster of the crew having shown that two men were still missing. But though the ship remained for two hours on the un-lucky spot and a close look-out was kept, they were never seen again. Nor had they been seen from the first moment of the accident. All hope was abandoned, and sadly and unwillingly the order was given for the ship to forge on her way once more. Six of the men were found to require surgical as well as medical aid. This was luckily at hand and they are doing as well as can be expected. They have comfortable quarters and if the sea could be retied on to be calm they would have as fair a chance of setting their broken bones evenly as on land. But who can rule the waves? Certainly not Britannia's captains when Britannia herself has not ruled them straight in all her long superintendence of them. So that it has been decided to land the most injured men at Aden to get well there. A lady passenger, the wife of a Bengali doct

HIGH COURT—JULY 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

Long Causes.

86-08—Dastur Rupram Madan Gujral vs Y R Jankiram and another Dikshit.

229-11—Motichand—Ishwar Moli vs Tarachand Lakmandas and another—K Sayani.

943-10—Edgelow R Nanda vs S Dadha K Sayani.

826-35766-10—Jam R D Sadhooram Tunsukhrai vs Harakchand Balchand—Payne.

677-11—Sham M H Mariambai Edlji vs Mahomed Mulji Jeh S.

718-08—In Person P C Fernandes vs I D Fernandes Kanga and S.

436-07—Payne Dayanath Krishnanath vs D R Khote Jam R D, M J M Khanderao Edg Manch N Sh M H.

1154-09—Daphtary—The Indian Specie Bank Ld vs H N Vakil and another Payne.

587-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

588-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

589-08—Daphtary—Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum and others Pestonji.

590-08—Daphtary Do. vs Do. Pestonji.

11-12—Mehta D—Karmalibhai Baoljabhai vs N B Chawan and others—Jamsetji.

908-08—S A Tyabji—Krishnaya Subhaya and others—Narandas Kanji—Little.

1041-08—Ardasir—Ruttonbai widow vs Lakhmivahoo widow—Sir K G Payne—Captain Dastur.

556-12—Motichand—B Purshotumdas vs H Harmukhrai Malvi.

17-12—Ardesir Harabhai vs Jamnabai Shroff.

1014-11—Mulla Sukiabboo vs A K A H Manajiwala Manicand Jehangir Mulla.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Long Causes.

160-11 Cap and V Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Shaik Bhisan vs Samsudin Pathan and other Chit and M and Mirza M and M.

524-11 D'Cunha D P Mistri and others vs Bachubai widow and others Dadachanj D'Cunha D B Mehta.

745-11 In Person Bibibai widow and another vs Ahmed Esmail Nathoo and others Payne.

732-9 1 Mantri Saraswatibai widow vs C Gajanana and another Daphtary.

378-11 Pestonji N M Satt vs D S Gareewala Jamsetji

21-09 Mehta D S K Fazel vs Chandrabhagabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co Mehta D.

159-10 Mulla T A K Manajiwalla and others vs S Zafferbhai and others Bicknell.

1105-09 Jehangir G B M Vajeshanker Desai vs P Virji and others Daphtary.

736-11 Captain S R Bottlewala and Co vs A F Upper Bicknell.

1002-11 Hiralal Co G G Hussen vs F Jaffer and others

101 11 Payne D P Mehta vs B Bhanubhai Edgelow.

47-09 Raghavaya Mariambai vs Ayshabai Edgelow.

663-11 Unwalla and P Hakimji Amiji vs Abdul Hoosein Karimji Arsiwala Moti and D.

825-11 Ragh N and Co Balgowandas Bapulal vs Mohunlal Pitamber Daph F and D.

791-08 Pest R K and Co P C Sethna vs the Hope Mills Co Ltd Bhai K and G.

722-10 Bick M R and Co S Gurmukhrai vs Panalal Takhurichand Jaur R and D.

618-11 Tyabji and Co and Co Chimanlal Damodardas vs Dayabhai Tapidas Sham M and H.

1005-09 Payne and Co Vaziraboo vs Miyaji Ahmedbhai Daph F and D.

776-11 Cap and V S R Bottlewalla and Co vs A Fetterls Nopper and another Bick M R and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON.)

Long Causes.

401-09—Little—Vithaldas Narrandas and another vs Narotumdas Jethuram and others Dikshit.

733-05—Craigie—S. A. Wagh and others vs B. S. Wagh and others—Malvi

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th July, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	16	10	40 a.m.	23	50
Teheran ...	17	12	0 p.m.	1	45
Suez.....	17	1	20 p.m.	1	33

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cypher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk, (15-5-12).

Dilop reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams in cypher or Code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6 a m on the 16th July to 6 a m on the 17th July :—

	Attacks. Total	Deaths. nil	nil
Total mortality for to-day from all causes			87
Same date last year.....			73
Small-pox	3		2

CHOLERA RETURNS.

The following are the returns of the cholera cases and deaths for the 24 hours ending 5 a.m. to-day :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Mandvi	2	2
Umarkhadi	2	1
Dongri	1	3
Market	2	2
Fanaswadi	1	1
Bhuleshwar	2	0
Mazagon	1	1
Tarwadi	0	1
Kamatipura	1	1
Byculla	1	1
Total	13	13

The annual report of the Middlesex County Asylums Committee, just issued, shows that out of 260 female patients admitted, 192 were housewives or housemaids. In the majority of such cases the mental disorder commenced between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-four.

CHURCH AND MARRIAGE LAW.

An Anglican View of the Banister Judgment.

Mr. Daniel Lathbury, a former Editor of the "Guardian" and the "Pilot" contributes to the "British Weekly" an interesting article on the Established Church and the Marriage Law. He writes :—

The decision of the House of Lords in the case of Banister v. Thompson raises a question which was not before the Court. What the Lords had to decide was only the construction of a proviso in the Act for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Until the judgment had been given, the position of a clergyman of the Church of England seemed to many to be wholly unaffected by this Act; indeed, Lord Loreburn said on Thursday that the language of the proviso would admit of this construction, "if taken literally." But to argue this point further would be a waste of words. The action of a Court beyond which no case can be carried has settled the matter, and nothing but an Act of Parliament can alter what has now been pronounced to be law. At first sight it may seem that the action of the Lords has very little to do with the relations of the Established Church to the State. In the first instance, no doubt, the case came before an ecclesiastical tribunal, the Arches Court of Canterbury, and Mr. Thompson might have appealed against Sir Lewis Dibdins decision to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and in that case the old controversy whether the Privy Council is an Ecclesiastical Court would once more have come up. Instead of this, he applied to the Court of King's Bench for a writ of prohibition, on the ground that he was expressly protected by the words of the Act under which Mr. Banister had proceeded. His application was refused, both in the King's Bench and in the Court of Appeal, and these refusals have now been confirmed by the House of Lords. No one disputes that these tribunals have authority to determine the true meaning of an Act of Parliament. The proviso which, as Mr. Thompson thought, left him free to refuse Communion to Mr. and Mrs. Banister turns out to have no such operation, and he has now to consider whether he will obey Sir Lewis Dibdin's monition, and give them Communion the next time they present themselves.

IS A PRIEST PROTECTED?

Up to this point, therefore, the matter has been argued upon grounds which concern the State alone. Do certain words in the Act legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister protect a clergyman who refuses Communion to a couple who have contracted such a marriage? It is now settled that they do not, and it has very generally been assumed that Mr. Thompson, finding the law against him, has no choice but to obey. But here comes in a much wider question. Down to 1907 the law of the State and the law of the Church upon these marriages were identical. The Church and the State alike pronounced them invalid. In that year the State changed its mind, and made them as lawful as any other marriage. No one can question the right of the State to do this. It is accustomed to legislate on the general ground of public utility, and in 1907 it came to the conclusion that judged by this standard, there was no good reason for maintaining the prohibition. But the law of the Established Church remained unaltered. No canon was repealed, no change was made in the Table of Prohibited Degrees, nor were "Letters of Business" ever issued to the Convocations of Canterbury and York to consider to what extent and in what way the ecclesiastical law should be brought into harmony with the secular law. It was taken for granted that the clergy would bow to the decision of Parliament, as relieving them of all the obligations originally imposed on them. Hitherto they had condemned these marriages, which they had still now regarded as violations of the law of God. Now they had been made innocent by a change in the law of the State. I am not surprised that the Government and Parliament should have taken this view. Exactly fifty years before the ecclesiastical law about Divorce had been changed by an Act of Parliament, without it being thought necessary to make any reference to the Church. But I do not know that any divorced persons who have remarried in the lifetime of their former partners have been refused Communion, and if so, I do not see how the Government could have known that the clergy would be more sensitive in regard to marriage with a sister-in-law. Indeed, but for Mr. Banister's determination to insist on what has turned out to be his legal right in the matter of Communion, the question would not have arisen. Now, however, Churchmen are confronted by it in a very acute form. The law of the Church of England in regard to these marriages remains exactly what it was before 1907; the law of the State of England is no longer the same as it was before 1907. Which of the two are the clergy to obey?

THE RIGHT OF CONSCIENCE.

Many, perhaps most, of my readers will answer that the clergy are citizens just as a laymen are, and that the duty of obedience to the law is the same in the two cases. They would not, I am sure, make their statement so baldly if Parliament had taken upon itself to alter the rules of any of the Free Churches without consultation with its members. They would say that where religion and conscience are concerned, the authority of the State comes up against a barrier which has again and again proved insurmountable. Much, it is true, has been written and spoken about the "Ne Temere" decree which seems to go against their view, but when is comes to be examined it will be found to be directed mainly against some imaginary interference with the marriage law of the State. No one has denied that the Roman Church has a right to say what she will treat as a valid marriage, so long as she recognises a similar liberty on the part of the State. If, then, the Church of England is to be denied the right to say what she will treat as a valid marriage, it must be in virtue of some surrender of that right in black and white. It will, perhaps, be contended that her acceptance of the position of an Establishment constitutes such a surrender. It happens, however, that in a sister kingdom an Established Church exists which has made no such surrender. The Scottish Establishment has never, I believe, treated the Divine law of marriage as a matter in which she must blindly adopt whatever changes it may please Parliament to introduce into the Statute law. Consequently the surrender in question must rest upon some documentary evidence, some canon or Act of an ecclesiastical authority which binds the Church of England to accept without question whatever Parliament may decree in reference to marriage. I am convinced that nothing of the kind can be produced. The opinion of this or that eminent Churchman in favour of marriage with a deceased wife's sister does not alter the fact that, down to five years ago, the Church of England knew of no such union, and that her canons condemned them in the plainest terms. If the Act of 1907 has of itself cancelled this condemnation, it is within the power of Parliament to make any number of similar changes without reference to the Church, and we may yet see polygamists coming to church with an Act validating their marriages in their hands, and demanding admission to Communion. Whatever may be the moral difference between their case and that now in question there is no ecclesiastical difference. The unaltered law of the Church of England forbids one marriage as much as it forbids the other.

THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE.

Thus the fundamental issue raised—probably quite unwittingly—by the decision of the House of Lords is, what course Churchmen, and especially High Churchmen, shall take in presence of this new situation. I have read in more than one Liberal journal that we have now to make up our minds either to obey the law or to demand Disestablishment. That this may in the end be the single issue presented to us is quite probable, but there is a third course which seems to me the more natural to take at the present moment. Churchmen have of late shown a remarkable passion for the maintenance of an Establish Church, and I do not see why they need abandon that position at a moment's notice without making an effort to reconcile it with their duty to a higher Power. The civil law makes, it is true, a demand upon them which is inconsistent with that duty, but if this fact is properly laid before the Government they may devise some other way out of the dilemma. At all events, it will be made plain what the English nation understands by Establishment. If the meaning it attaches to the word includes consent to see in Parliament the authorised interpreter of the Divine law, all that Churchmen can ask is to have their chains knocked off. Possibly, however, the English nation will not push matters to this length. It may even in the end be willing to exclude the Sacrament from the purview of Parliament, even in an Established Church. I have no wish to minimise the difficulties that would have to be got over before such a settlement could be arrived at. But I cannot believe that, if such a demand is made either the Cabinet or Parliament will refuse to give it full consideration. That consideration may, of course, result in a refusal. The State may say in effect. The one condition on which you can remain established is that you admit that the law of God is a statutory creation which can be varied from year to year as Parliament shall direct. For a section of the Church of England—how large a section only the event can show—this is an impossible admission. It rests with those who feel it to be such to make the first move, and upon the shape which that move will take, and the spirit in which will be met, very large spiritual issues will depend.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

There is a great deal in what an American critic has said concerning women as after-dinner speakers. In England save at the Vagabonds Dinner, we do not give women the chance of competing with men as post-prandial orators. When we judge them we have to take them separately. In America they manage things better. They do not compel women to expend all their eloquence on women. A writer in a Transatlantic contemporary who has been commenting on the superiority of women speakers declares that the explanation is to be found in the fact that they are not such egotists men. Every man who rises to address his fellow-guests is convinced that he is well worth listening to that he is in fact rather better then the others. On this assumption he is usually only again reduced to a sitting posture by the chairman's stern closure. There are very few after-dinner speaker of the opposite sex who do not tend to become bores. It is not so in the case of women. They know what to say and usually come straight to their point; if they have a good story to tell, they go straight at it and have done with it, and they never bother much about epilogues. Four brilliant women spoke the other night at the Women Writers' Dinner. All were humorous, all epigrammatic, and Mrs. Charles Perrin and Mrs F. A Steel both dealt with important Anglo-Indian subjects; yet the quartette did not talk for more than forty-five minutes—an average of eleven minutes each! Women are always anxious to interest or amuse their audience, and if they have the wit to speak at all they have an instinctive dread of being bores, whereas men cannot conceive the latter possibility, however unaccustomed they may be to public speaking.

"A propos" of egotism, "Ambroses" writes in the "World," Emerson declares it to be a disease that, like influenza, falls on all constitutions, but, one way and another, it looks as if men were more susceptible to it are. I am by no means expressing a biassed opinion; I am only putting two and two together, or, in other words, the opinions of the masculine critic of male after-dinner speakers and the majority of French women who have recently been asked to say which they consider to be man's besetting sins. It is significant that these latter have pronounced egoism to be man's paramount failing. Of course, there are others. They do not concern us for the moment. But it is certainly noteworthy that in two countries such an opinion should have been simultaneously expressed. I do not know that it will do one any good to possess this confirmation of what every woman knows. It certainly will not alter the fact, nor will man become less of an egoist because he has been unmasked. If anyone wants to put the statement to the test, let her urge men to talk about themselves. Try it at dinner at dances, in a country house, up the river, on the old or the young. This way, I am sure, has many an engagement been brought about. A man is never so convinced of the niceness of a girl as when she patiently listens while he talks about himself.

A few weeks ago I spoke of the way in which girls who need not follow a profession complain that they have no outlet for their energies save frivolous amusements. As I explained, neither political knowledge nor money is required of the helpers for whom the Amalgamated Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association are asking. What they want is the assistance of pleasant mannered girls who are willing to visit in certain districts and make inquiries as to whether those entitled to vote are on the register, and if they are not, to urge them to have their names placed thereon, to report the result of their inquiries to local registration agents and incidentally to get as friendly as may be with voters' families in order to break through the wall of class distinction which so often shuts the masses from obtaining a right view both of political and economic questions. It will be generally found that if girls, once enter upon the work they soon begin to take an interest in politics, and both they and those with whom they talk in the course of their inquiries come to a better understanding of each other's points of view.

That no man is a hero to his valet is a dictum universally accepted. Apparently a fashionable "coiffeur" has few heroines among his clients. There have just been published "The Recollections of Leonard" (Greening), who ultimately became hairdresser to Marie Antoinette, having likewise served the du Barry and other famous people of the period, and he certainly had very little reason to regard his clients with awe or respect. Making allowance for the fact that this remarkable man, whose "creations" were awaited week by week with breathless anxiety, and who literally swayed the fashionable world of his time, was a braggart and a "poseur," we gather from his remarkable memoirs that his clients were, to say the least, untactful. One can only hope some of his stories concerning the marquises whose heads he dressed have been a little coloured; but, leaving aside the question of his amours with court beauties who may be said to have drawn him with a single hair, he has given us in his recollections the most wonderful and intimate pictures of the great events of the last twenty years of the Ancian Regime. And he heard and saw the private side of the lives of Louis XVI., his poor frivolous Queen, and their near relatives and friends Leonard makes us see these folk as they really were, not as historians and romancers have painted them for us. His pictures are not always in good taste; may be sometimes we suspect they were painted from the gossip of other servants. There can be no doubt that his tales are mostly first-hand and considerably more than less true. Leonard himself sought the aid of Mirabeau in the fateful year 1790, and it was but a few months later that he assisted in the flight of the Queen. Leonard may sometimes boast, but it is with his details he most impresses us. These are so obviously true. For example, he tells us, as a matter of course, how the King removed his collar after dinner, how Mirabeau looked in bed, how the Queen suffered from fits of depression, of Mme. Elizabeth's earnest desire to be a nun, how the young "Comte d'Artois" either spent his evenings tickling the ladies surrounding Mme. La Dauphine or kicking her pages, and finally became his sister-in-law's "tame cat." The volume overflows with personal and surprising details, some of which cannot be quoted. It is therefore one of the most interesting and, one may say, valuable though scandalous chronicles of this fascinating period that have ever been printed. No one who would positively see Paris and Louis XVI.'s court as it was, in the two decades before the Revolution can afford to miss it.

For all kinds of home baking use "Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark). The SURE raising powder packed in tins. Keeps in perfect condition in hot and moist climates. Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The writers of the Royal Navy are making an appeal to the authorities to have their conditions of service levelled up to the standard and conditions that the bluejackets of the Fleet have recently been granted. All those who know the kind of responsible work performed by this extremely able and useful branch of the accountant department will sympathise with this appeal and wish its promoters success. Senior writers frequently hold billets in our smaller kind of warships, where confidential documents of the greatest importance pass through their hands, and not infrequently are they placed in positions which make them the general and confidential clerk and secretary of their captains, and are thus compelled to have a very extensive and general knowledge of the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions. That they fill these posts adequately and to the satisfaction of their Lordships of the Admiralty, as well as the executive and accountant officers of the Fleet, is clearly demonstrated by the ever-increasing sphere of subjects in which their intelligence is being utilised. In all the gunnery, torpedo, and other instructional schools in the Navy writers are to be found dealing entirely with mechanical and technical correspondence, quite apart from accountant work, and giving entire satisfaction to their superiors. And yet they were introduced into the Navy back in the sixties of last century for work which consisted chiefly of copying. Naval developments have created new duties, and the writers, as a class, have also developed and qualified themselves for any work that it might be for the convenience of the Service to trust them with. Under these circumstances their appeal to be given proportionate rates of pay and opportunities of advancement, granted to the fleetmen who wear the blue collar during the present century, is an appeal to which the authorities are bound to give full consideration if they aim at equality among lower deck ratings.

There is one feature about the alterations in the battle cruiser Lion which stands out pre-eminently, and which may lead to similar improvements in other ships now on the stocks. This feature is connected with the wireless telegraphy installation, for while the ship carries no tripod masts, the polemast that has been substituted allows of more accommodation for wireless purposes. There are no fewer than four yards on her foremast, which reminds one of the old sailing days; and this mast and the short pole mast on the after-part of the vessel are both utilised for wireless and visible signal purposes, so that the disappearance of the tripod mast has been advantageous in some ways, as an extra yard aloft has its conveniences, where a network of wires have to be arranged for. The gunnery arrangements aloft are as efficient as before, and the foremost funnel is abaft the platform, which is a better position than it previously occupied, as the escaping gases will generally be carried more clear of the officers operating the instruments when spotting and controlling gun-fire under the conditions of weather most experienced in Home waters. It is a pity that such an arrangement cannot be made in the Thunderer, where, as we recently pointed out the ingenious device of Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott for rapid fire and accumulate control is heavily handicapped by being placed immediately abaft and directly above, the foremost funnel, where it will be frequently developed in smoke when it is most wanted for the purpose for which it has been installed. The pole-mast puts more eggs into one basket than the tripod, but some sacrifices have to be made aloft, as well as below, in ships that as compromises from truck to keelson,

Whenever in either House of Parliament questions on the subject of the provision of a new rifle—as distinct from the mere alteration of that at the present moment in use—were asked by Service members or other experts, the Secretary and the Under-Secretary of State for War equally scoffed—with such restrictions in the way of natural humour as have been vouchsafed to them—at the idea of arming the British soldier with an authomatic rifle. Lord Haldane declared more than once that "an automatic rifle was many years off yet," and did all that he could to stifle discussion on this vital question of the armament of our infantry. Advocates of this weapon have insisted that the numerical weakness of our Army demands that its armament, and more especially its infantry armament, should be of the best and of the most modern; and it has been pointed out time and again that our comparatively long service and well-trained Army may far more fittingly be trusted with an automatic rifle, and the increased ammunition expenditure which it may entail, than can the short-service conscripts of the Continent. Further, its supporters met, or tried to meet, Lord Haldane's dismissal of the question—"an automatic rifle is many years off yet"—by assuring him, that at least two of the great military Powers of Europe have got an automatic rifle pattern actually selected, and that it is only the enormous outlay connected with its introduction which "for the time" delays re-armament. These warnings now appear borne out by a message from Berlin, from which one learns that the Reichstag is about to be asked to vote a fresh credit of nearly half a million to supply the newly-invented automatic rifle to certain German regiments for trial. Thus the incurable optimism of the translated War Minister has again left us hopelessly behind the rest of military Europe.

The memorandum lately issued from the War Office reviews the progress of musketry training during 1911, and compares the results obtained in that year and in 1910. Cavalry and infantry have equally made satisfactory improvement, and the training of machine-gun detachments is remarked upon with approval. Infantry commanding officers point out, that the worn-out barrels of the rifles in use are the causes of the comparatively small increase in individual efficiency. With this, however, the authorities do not seem to be altogether in agreement, regarding want of exercise in field practices as at least a contributory cause—an explanation which seems somewhat obscure. In regard to the Territorial Force general satisfaction is expressed, in terms which cannot be described as immoderate, at the gradual improvement in efficiency, and in the approach to the standard required by the regulations; but the deficiency in officer and non-commissioned officer instructors for the machine-gun is described as "serious." On the whole, then, the report, waile not offering any particular cause for extravagant jubilation, is of a generally satisfying character.

The King of Servia has been recently hailed in public as the "King of the Southern Slavs." Austria-Hungary has enormously increased her army, whilst Servia, Montenegro, and the Slav provinces in South Austria are seriously contemplating armed resistance to an Austrian advance southwards. In Servia military service is universal and compulsory. Although the peace-strength of her army is but 35,605 officers and men, Servia can place five divisions, a cavalry division of four regiments, and artillery, or about 110,000 combatants, in the field. The war strength of the Montenegrin Army is reckoned at from 30,000 to 50,000 men. These seem small forces compared with those of Austria-Hungary, but it should be remembered that the Croats and the Croato-Servian populations of Bosnia and Herzegovina would be elements of weakness for the Dual Monarchy in a Servian war. The peace establishment of the Austro-Hungarian Army is a little over 400,000 officers and men, and 75,898 horses. This could be raised in time of war to 576,000 Regulars and 250,000 Landwehr and Honveds or a total of 820,000 combatants. By the recent Bill the war strength of Austria has been raised from 900,000 to 1,500,000 men. At this moment things look anything but peaceful on the banks of the Save and Danube.

If is now officially announced that under the proposed Franchise Bill soldiers and sailors, whether in barracks or not, will be qualified to vote like other persons by six months' residence. The practical disfranchisement of the Services which has hitherto obtained has been to the disadvantage of the country, since there is no doubt that the soldier and the sailor in the course of their service acquire a wider outlook upon national questions than the majority of parochial politicians. The Service vote has hitherto been withheld from a mistaken idea that the men would be influenced by their officers, and that we should have commanding officers lecturing on Tariff Reform or Women's Suffrage. Now that the men are to have votes it is possible that political parties will bid for their support by promising to increase their pay.

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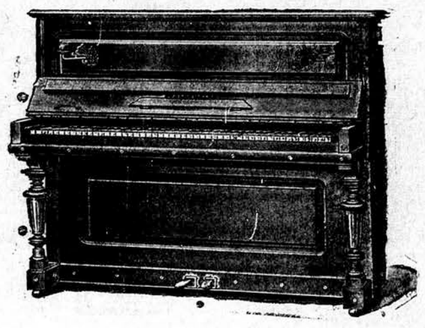
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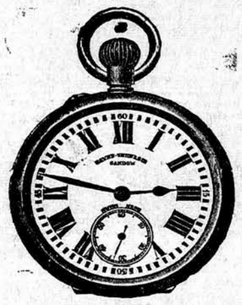

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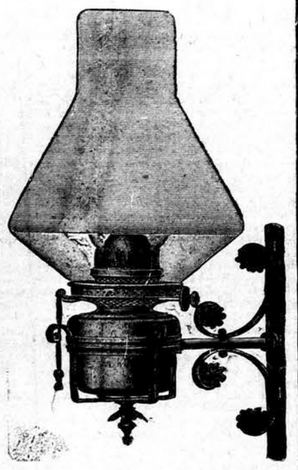

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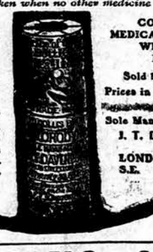

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